

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

J. M. HIGH & CO.**OUR UNLOADING SALE**

IS CREATING A

GREAT DEAL OF TALK AMONG WOULD-BE COMPETITORS.

We advertise nothing but BARGAINS, and furnish everything just as advertised. We are reducing our stock and offer goods at prices, which we are satisfied will move them. TOMORROW:

10,000 yards American printed Challies, Monday only, at 3c a yard.
200 dozen Ladies' ribbed Vests, worth 20c, special at 5c each.
We offer in our Ladies' Suit Department tomorrow a lot of Ladies' ready-made China Silk Dresses, nicely made, black and colors, have been selling at \$25; to close them at once they go at the low price of \$10.90 a suit.
Ladies' Muslin Mother Hubbard Gowns, worth \$1; special at 50c each.
1 lot Ladies' Muslin Skirts with flounces of embroidery or deep ruffle of Cambric with tucks, 75c each.
97 Ladies' Eaton Suits, made of all-wool Flannel, black and colors, at \$2.25, reduced from \$7.50.
Another lot of those \$2.50 black Satine Skirts, colored embroidery trimmed, to go at \$1.39 each.
75 all-wool serge Eton Suits at \$5, their real value is \$12.50.
1 lot Gents' fine hand-welt Calf Shoes, congress and bals, worth \$4; special at \$2.50 a pair.
1 lot of J. B. Corsets, in sizes above 23, regular \$1 grade, we sell at 75c.
All fine French Satines that have been selling at 35c and 40c a yard, Monday 25c a yard.
200 dozen Gents' Balbriggan Half-hose, tans, modes and slates, worth 25c; yours now at 15c a pair.
100 dozen Ladies' pure white ribbed Vests, never sold by anybody for less than 25c; special at 12 1/2c each.
1 lot fine Cambric Mull and Hamburg Embroideries, worth from 30c to 65c a yard; special at 19c Monday.
10 pieces black silk-finish Henriettas, worth \$1.15; special at 75c a yard.
2,000 yards English Percales to go at 9c a yard.
Lonsdale 4-4 Bleaching, Monday only, at 7 1/2c a yard.
TUESDAY WILL BE REMNANT DAY. Every department in the house will furnish some remnants or odd lots which we will close out at 25c on the dollar.
200 pairs Ladies' Cloth Slippers at 50c a pair.
1 lot Ladies' French Percale and Madras Cloth. Shirt Waists at 50c each, not one worth less than \$1.
1,000 pairs Ladies' Oxfords in Shoe Department tomorrow at 75c a pair.
1 lot Ladies' white, linen lawn Shirt Waists, with embroidery and ruffled front, marked down from \$1.65 to 75c each.
500 pairs Ladies' tan Oxfords, to go Monday at \$1.35 a pair; well worth \$2.

MILLINERY.

200 artistic Hats and Bonnets; no reasonable offer refused.
\$3 and \$4 Hats at 98c.
\$6 Hats at \$2.
\$8 Hats at \$5.
\$10 to \$20 Hats at \$5.
See our London Round Hats for traveling.

15c—We have added 2,000 new fine chip Leghorn and Fancy Straw Hats to our 15c counters; worth from \$1 to \$2, choice 15c.
6c—Several thousand yards of Silk Ribbons at 6c.
19c sale of Flowers and Dragon Wings for sailors.
10c sale Navy and Black Sailors.
49c sacrifice sale of Stamped Linens to while away the summer leisure.

Brainard & Armstrong Art Silk, 4 1/2c skein.
New imported Zephyrs at 5c.
1,000 infants and children's Dresses to be closed out, white and colored, from 22 1/2c to 50c; just cost of material.
Our Baby Cabs have taken the town. See our \$5 Carriage.
Art Department—Filled with the beautiful; all to be closed out quickly.

5,000 yard Pine Apple Tissues, very sheer and pretty, worth 12 1/2c, Monday 7 1/2c a yard.
We have made up a big lot of Fancy Parasols, some worth \$4.50, \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.50, and none worth less than \$3.50, which we offer choice of tomorrow at \$1.98.
200 pieces very fine Figured Lawns, new patterns, only 10c a yard.
One lot gents' French Balbriggan Shirts, usually sold at 90c, now at 45c.
100 dozen gents' Scarfs, Tecks and Four-in-Hands, silk, satin and washable, worth 50c, now to go at 21c each.
50 dozen ladies' fast black Hose, worth 40c, to go at 25c a pair.
One lot gents' colored Pique-bosom Shirts, worth \$1, yours now at 39c each.
One lot fine figured and colored Swisses, Dimities, Organdies, etc., formerly have been 40 and 45c, now to go at 29c a yard.
10 pieces all-wool navy blue and black Hop Sacking, easily worth 85c, Monday 59c a yard.
5,000 yds. half-wool Pacific Challies, sold everywhere for 25c, at 14c yard.
"4711" Rose Glycerine Toilet Soap at 15c cake. Buttermilk Complexion Soap at 8c a cake.
5,000 yards good Check Nainsook, bookfolds. We have offered a much cheaper article at 7 1/2c; they go Monday at 3 3/4c a yard.
2,000 yards imported Crepe Fancies, a lovely wash fabric, worth 20c yd., at 11c yard.
2,500 yards genuine Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, were 35c, Monday and until they are all sold; they are yours at 12 1/2c a yard.
1 lot figured China Silks, light and dark grounds. Others have had the same at 50c. Tomorrow they are yours at 15c a yard.
100 dozen extra large size Satin Damask, tied fringe, open work end Towels, truly 50c value; now we sell at 23c each.

Carpets.

We would impress you with the fact that no house in the south can give you lower prices on Carpets and Draperies than we can. Next week we offer:
40 rolls best Mouquette Carpets, made and put down at \$1.25 a yard.
40 rolls, best Body Brussels Carpets, made and put down, at \$1.
Best all-wool Ingrain Carpets at 65c; made and laid.
Art Squares and Made Rugs at less than 50c on the dollar.

Portieres.

\$15 Portieres now \$7.90.
\$12.50 Portieres now \$6.75.
\$10 Portieres now \$5.90.
\$7.50 Portieres now \$4.20.

Lace Curtains.

\$25.00 fine Brussels Nett and Irish Point Curtains to go now at \$11.90.
Bargains in odd lots of 1 to 3 pairs Lace Curtains at just one-half price.
290 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at 50c a pair.

Mosquito Nets.

Any style you want, from \$1.50 to \$10, made and put up on short notice.

Awnings.

Do you need one? We can supply your wants in this line cheaper than anybody. Give us a call.

Mattings.

100 rolls China Mattings Monday at 15c yard.
50 rolls Jointless Matting, special at 20c a yard.

A WHOLE WEEK

-- OF --

Red-Letter Days

For the Sale of

REMNANTS

-- AT --

M. RICH & BROS'

ON ACCOUNT of the immense variety of short lengths and broken lots of goods on sale this week, a few quotations and short descriptions must suffice.

ODDS AND ENDS useful in every household.

WE ARE CLOSING

Out All of Our

FANCY SILKS

In dress lengths and Remnants formerly sold at \$2.50 to \$6 per yard, at

\$1.50 per yard.

Two thousand pieces of Worsted Dress Goods,

Batistes, Organdies, Ginghams, White Goods, Linens, Etc.,

In dress lengths and less gathered from all over the house will be sacrificed this week.

CHILDREN'S HATS--SPECIAL

White Mull and Lawn Embroidered Hats for Children, marked 60c to 75c, we offer at 30c each to close.

All Hats marked \$1 to \$1.25 at 60c each to close.

All Hats marked \$2 to \$2.25 at \$1 each to close.

BALANCE of Ladies' Silk Waists go at half price to close.

Great values all over the house.

FURNITURE

--AND--

CARPETS,

Squares, Rugs, etc.,

MADE OF CARPET REMNANTS

At less than ever offered in Atlanta. An estimate of the elegant line of Parlor Furniture we carry can be had by a look at our Show Window containing the most important productions of the season. Types of the most modern furnishing. Surplus stock of

Bed Room Suits

--AND--

FOLDING BEDS

Get prices. We are going to close them this week.

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

New coloring effects, only received last week, and new prices enable us to satisfy the most exacting buyers.

AWNINGS put up at short notice. Get estimates.

MOSQUITO NETS by the hundred ready to deliver.

M. RICH & BROS

54 and 56 Whitehall and 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter Street.

Before Invoice,

JULY 1st, we will sell any suit or pair of pants in our house at 33 1/3 discount. In other words, 1-3 off of regular prices.

At These Prices

Any and every man can afford to have his clothes

Made to Order.

Our assortment of styles is hardly broken. We must resort to desperate means to reduce stock before invoice.

The Prices Now

Are bound to bring buyers.



Special WE HAVE about fifteen suits and thirty or forty pairs of pants made up, uncalled-for garments. If we can fit you it's a rare chance for a bargain.

KAHN BROS.,

The Leading Tailors,
8 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

MILLINERY!

Unparalleled Bargains!

Some "Good Things" for tomorrow that are sure to interest the closest buyers.

Read! Read!

TRIMMED

175 Trimmed Hats, true value \$5.50 to \$8, at \$2.98. It will pay you to make the trip to our store to see this one item alone; but READ ON, for you are sure to find figures that will interest you.

STRAW.

Our 25c Hats at 15c.
Our 30c Hats at 15c.
Our 25c, 30c and \$1 Hats, 50 styles, at 25c.
Our \$1, \$1.25, \$1.48 and \$1.75 Hats, at 45c.

SPECIAL.

75 dozen white, blue, black and tan Chip Sailors—sold elsewhere at 80c, our price 30c. We show the largest and most complete stock of Sailors in the city from 10c to 80c each.

FLOWERS.

500 bunches 12c Flowers at 5c.
500 bunches 12c Flowers at 3c.
500 French Sprays, worth 25c, at 15c.
Another lot French Sprays, 30c value, at 10c.
A big lot of 4c Flowers at 20c.
Our \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 French Flowers to go at 45c.

RIBBONS.

15c satin-striped Ribbons at 5c.
15c all-silk Ribbons at 3c.
25c heavy 8 1/2 Ribbons at 15c.
25c Ribbons, any width or color, 17c.
Our 48 and 60c Ribbons reduced to 25c.

LADIES' WAISTS.

In order to close out the remainder of our stock in this department we will sell:
All of our \$1.75 Waists at 80c.
All the \$2 and \$2.25 Waists in one lot at \$1.00.

MULL HATS AND CAPS.

Wishing to continue the large sales we have had in this department the past week, we offer you:

Our 25c Mull Caps at 12c.
15 dozen embroidered Mull Caps at 10c.
15 dozen regular 45c Caps at 25c.
The 60c Caps have been marked down to 25c.
Only 10 dozen left of those beautiful silk Tan O'Shaunessies to go at 75c. They would be good value at \$1.25.
The cream of the stock in Silk Hats and Caps marked down to one-third their value. It will pay you to see them before purchasing.

FANS.

Palmetto Fans, 1c each.
Highest grade Fans, 3 for 10c.
Furniture Folding Fans, 3 for 5c.
Fancy designs Parlor Fans at 8c.
Our regular 30 and 35c Fans at 15c.
Our best Parlor Fans reduced to 25c.
Only a few black Gauze Fans left, the \$1.25 and \$1.48 quality at 45c.

SILK GLOVES AND MITTS.

We sell a good black Silk Mitt at 17c.
Black Silk Mitts, stitched back, 30c grade, at 25c.
Better grades at 35, 45, 50, 60 and 75c.
Black Silk Gloves at 45, 50, 60 and 75c.
Black Kid Gloves, Fayer house, at 75c.
Bargains in Umbrellas.
Bargains in Hosiery.
Bargains in Corsets.
Bargains in Boys' Hats.
Bargains in Windsor Ties.

JUST RECEIVED—New lot of white and black Chip Fancies.

J. REGENSTEIN, WHITEHALL ST.

**See**

Our High-grade English Wheel Fully Guaranteed

Price Cut

Quick sales Short profits Big run

"Densmore"

The world's Greatest Typewriter

Geo. M. Folger,

71 N. Pryor St.

WEST END TAX NOTICE!

Two per cent discount will be allowed on 1893 taxes if paid before 1st July next. Tax is, fas. issued August and collections will be enforced.

By order of Mayor and Council.

J. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.



By Pipes Hill Kennels, for sale at prices less than one-third the real value of the stock young or grown stock in the choicest colors. Stock by Dr. Mack, "Champion of Texas." He is a descendant of Combsair, winner of the Waterloo cup in 1877 and 1878. Would exchange for a good safety bicycle, Kodak, B. L. S. gun or rifle. Gibbs & Halsey, Concessions, Texas, box 204.

trees. sell them for 10 cents each. you
save the agents' profits and get better trees
and plants, grown here, acclimated and sure
to succeed by buying of W. D. Beattie, 808
Equitable building.



MEDY.

 Atlanta, Ga.

VICTORY

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LARGE PLUM
 The Constitution
 People of the Country
 HELPED THE STORM
 Has Received a
 Substantial Response,
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JEWELRY

5 White

Diamonds, Watches,
Ware, Etc., Etc.

Fair dealings and
Lowest prices



You Are Getting
Larger Than
WE ARE CLOSING
A big lot of \$12.50, \$15
AT \$9.90
.50 Straw Hats and P
AT \$1.00
Don't wait
and Bye, but BU
ISEMAN
One-Price On
Whitehall
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In the old days fads like
physicians and speculators
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THE
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REMEMBER
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R. HATHAWAY
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DR. HATHAWAY
Atlanta, Ga.
Room 34 and 35, Hon
B. Sundays, 10 to

PROFESSIONAL
SSES GLENN & DAIRIE
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HUGH V. WASHINGTON
ATTORNEY AT L
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KONIZ & CO.
Attorneys at Law
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SON,
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uff Bosom Shirts
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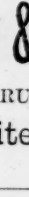
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This image shows a vertical strip, likely the binding edge of a book. The right side is a dark, textured material, possibly leather or cloth, while the left side is a lighter, more uniform material, possibly paper or fabric. There are some small, dark spots and a faint circular mark near the bottom left.

THE RADICAL REGIME

That Epoch of Military Rule and Misshapen Political Policies.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION MET THEM.

The Terrible Odds Against Which It Entered the Arena in the Name of an Oppressed People.

Austin, Tex., June 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—Last Sunday's Constitution, with its magnificent feast of Georgia history, all comprised in the wonderful growth of the paper, is before me.

It suggests an interesting theme, the story of one of the liveliest epochs in the history of the state, and one in which the Constitution took a most active part.

I refer to "The Radical Regime," the epoch of military rule and partisan despotism.

If some fellow having an imagination afflicted with elephantiasis should ever write a book on "The Grotesqueries of Government," he will find at the conclusion of the task that he has performed a work of supererogation.

The cold, unprejudiced historian of facts who, one of these days, will embody in veracious chronicles the "Acts of the Apostles of Reconstruction" in these southern states, after the civil war, will outstrip in his sequences of absurd episodes the most fanciful constructions of the romancer.

Not even, we venture, in the careers of Herod, Pilate, and their Roman contemporaries in the "reconstruction" of Jerusalem and Judaea, were more travesties under law, equity, honesty and humanity perpetrated than were performed by the allied carpet-baggers and sealwags of the southern epoch from 1865 to varying dates between 1870 and 1877.

It was a period of triumphant ignorance, intolerance and infamy. It was an era; it was a plague; it was a sack of the south; it was a rape of liberty.

Metaphors, classic history, even Jewish tribulations, have been exhausted by those who have sought to cite striking examples of the situations, sufferings and sorrows of the south during the regime of the "reconstructionist"—so called. But in vain will any eye turn to mythology for autotypes of southern sufferings. Tantalus, Andromeda, Vincis, Niobe, Loocon, all are insignificant sufferers in comparison with the rabble and rabble south of these days. The orgies of Omar at Alexandria, the rape of the Sabines, the atrocities of Attila the Hun—these may have had their accretions, but not the continuing abominations of the radical usurpation. Even lamenting her transgression and mourning Abel, David bewailing Absalom, Samson agonizing and the conquerors with Ezekiels by the banks of Chobar—these had their claims upon sympathy, but the south, bereft of her strong men, beset by low and looting mobs, even yet a revelation of the malignant sympathies of the just and honest men of the world.

To a young man who got his first learnings of government of civil procedure, of social forces and of the just equilibria of a democratic form of government during that anomalous, not to say anarchistic period, the review of those days and deeds is even yet a revelation of honest rage and an inducement to indignant philippics.

The memory of them will never be effaced. The wrongs which, among these were too many and monumental to elude history and escape eternal infamy. The darkness that covered Egypt, by the will of God, doubtless brought to the aid of government of Pharaoh, but that darkness was not to be compared with the eclipse of nineteenth century justice, law and humanity, the American epoch of rampant radicalism and partisan hate.

It would be easy to coin fearful phrases and ferocious philippics against the evil workers of that period, but this is not the place for them. Ours is a cooler, calmer chronicle.

The War Arbitration.

It is not hard for the honest student of the causes and issues of the civil war to determine what the real "irrepressible question" was. Since the war, the annals of its incidents and accidents—the emancipation of the slaves—has been made to assume the dignity of the cause, rather than the effect, and the question of race and moral philosophy have combined to make that effect come first in the conflict, but in due time history will relegate the content to its real place as a mere necessity means to an end—the recovery of the southern states and industrial effects that have since grown out of it.

But the absolute gravamen of the conflict rested upon the question of the southern states, or any one of them, sufficient cause to secede from the compact of the constitution of the union?

And that was the issue that the war, in the world-wide view of the affair, settled. The question of the right of secession itself, upon sufficient cause, was never settled definitely in the negative and there is nowhere today any question of the adjustment of such secession. Granted that the American people have popularly so accepted the "union and relation of the states to the union," the understanding is lex non scripta altogether.

It is not the promise of this article to deal with the issues or the events of the war except incidentally, as they affected the subsequent course of the adjustment of the union. For it was in those measures which congress enacted to reconstruct the southern states that the real and unconstitutional revolution was raised and fought; on to the final discomfiture of the revolutionists.

"Restoration" or "Reconstruction."

After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidential office, there came to the front at once the question of dealing with the surrendered southern states.

Mr. Johnson, following, as he claimed, the idea that Mr. Lincoln had entertained and declared would dominate his own policy, held that the southern states had never constitutionally severed their connection with the union; that the original compact remained unbroken; that the states had only been in rebellion and that rebellion having been crushed, they could not be regarded as ever having been "out of the union." Hence they now only needed to be "restored" to their former standing and rights upon accepting the accomplished results of the war.

On the other hand, the rampant republicans of the north saw their opportunity to take out old and ranking revenge upon the southern people and the political legions, jobbers and speculators who had crept into congress while better and braver men were in battle, saw their chance to lord it over the south, to lash their helplessness, to loot their remaining treasures and to lay upon their hated fellows the humiliations of subjugation and semi-barbaric tyranny. So they concocted in their secret cabals the eternally infamous scheme of "reconstruction."

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The Self-Despised Schemers.

After the passage of nearly two decades from the worst days of that regime, the people of America have come, in large part, to recognize the enormity of the crime then committed against every canon of justice, good government and civil liberty. Even those who were chief actors in the infamy, and who still survive, are self-despised for the part they played in that epoch, and scarcely one of them can be found today to raise his voice in assumed pride or earnest vindication of the acts then accomplished. The only one who can be said to have retained the courage of his conviction is one Judge Tourgee, who still fulminates against "the rebels" for the Sunday Inter Ocean, of Chicago, at a leagued stipend that keeps him from the lazar house to which he tried to segregate the whole people of the south.

But in honorable discussions of the problems of the past and present—for even yet settled—the publicists of the north, in every form, seek only to palliate the alleged necessitated legislation of those times, and are forever to be found in the mouth obnoxious to all the denunciations it has received from the people of the civilized world.

It battles Chronology.

It has taken hundreds of ponderous volumes from the government printing presses to describe the operations of the four years of war, but to adequately set down and value the disgraceful doings of the governments and legislatures of a dozen southern states, for ten years of reconstruction, would employ an army corps of writers for a generation and swathe the planet in manuscript.

Perhaps it is well that the riotous record shall never be fully written. If peace, concord and general patriotism is to obtain among the peoples of the union for times in the future, then it is better that our children should grow up in ignorance of the crimes of their countrymen on the one hand and the travesties of government that their fathers suffered on the other hand.

Just now, we are only concerned to make a rapid review of those perilous days. The Constitution was related to them in the capacity of a public prosecutor and voice of the oppressed people.

The Constitution's Advent.

The Johnson policy had already been turned down, and the Wade-Stevens-Baker programme of reconstruction was in full play when the Atlanta Constitution came into the arena to take up the cause of the people.

It came bright and crisp from the press on the 16th of June, 1868. Its advent was timed to find the south in a state of entrenched legions of the unwashed and unwhitewashed tramps and tools of the reconstructionist army. They were perched all about Atlanta and Georgia awaiting the full development of the hand of the south to their tempestuous ravishment. The senators and representatives of true Georgia had been refused recognition and their pleas for the rights of their people ignored. A new government had been proclaimed by the military power was riding supreme in the state and a federal general was officiating in the seat of Milledgeville. Tramp, Clark, Johnson and Jenkins. The best and bravest of the south were ready to perish at the hands of brain and heart whose chivalry on every field was pledged that they would be as loyal to save the things which remained by the labors of peace and loyalty as they had been ready to perish at the hands of the traitors and scoundrels who were discredited and tabooed as traitors and ticket-of-leave men. The common people were toiling with a patience and loyalty which days and deeds have proven history to redeem their fortunes, to make bread from their ash-strewn fields and to have at least the sufficiency of honest government from just laws, if not from friendly administration. The story of this or any other state was there a ripe time for a public journal, paupied with a just cause, to take the held against the lawless and magog of militarism and Machiavellianism.

The Reconstructed State.

The constitutional convention of 1868 had completed its labors, conducted with so much confusion and credulity, and its work was ready to be put into effect. It had adopted at an election held on the 20th to the 24th of April and was now of full force.

An election for state officials had been held at the same time and had resulted, through the influence of the military power, in declaring Rufus B. Bullock elected governor over the zealous John B. Gordon. But it appeared that a legislature with a democratic house of representatives had been chosen and this had given a large hope to spring up in the breasts of Georgians that the radicals-anarchists would be successfully scotched at the outset of their venomous and crushing assault upon the civil liberties of the south.

The first presidential election following the war was already being heralded and prepared for. Andrew Johnson had hoped to add the question of the southern states to his political and political autonomy before that event, and in its results realize the ambition of his life—to be elected president of the United States in his second term. But the question of the whole restored nation, and to be elected by them. The democratic national convention had been called to the union, the understanding is lex non scripta altogether.

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What Was Reconstruction?

It was held by the congressional conspirators that the union had been disrupted; that the southern states had seceded and all governmental relations between them and the remaining union dissolved; that the war had been fought for the conquest of the south and, as a result of that victory, the north held the south as a conquered territory, as absolutely as Congress held the northern representatives alone to dictate terms upon which the southern states should be "reconstructed" as if "an initial" admitted into the union, as if "an initial" congress would provide for the holding of the states in subjection as war prizes provided for the "reconstruction" of their ter-

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But in honorable discussions of the problems of the past and present—for even yet settled—the publicists of the north, in every form, seek only to palliate the alleged necessitated legislation of those times, and are forever to be found in the mouth obnoxious to all the denunciations it has received from the people of the civilized world.

It battles Chronology.

It has taken hundreds of ponderous volumes from the government printing presses to describe the operations of the four years of war, but to adequately set down and value the disgraceful doings of the governments and legislatures of a dozen southern states, for ten years of reconstruction, would employ an army corps of writers for a generation and swathe the planet in manuscript.

Perhaps it is well that the riotous record shall never be fully written. If peace, concord and general patriotism is to obtain among the peoples of the union for times in the future, then it is better that our children should grow up in ignorance of the crimes of their countrymen on the one hand and the travesties of government that their fathers suffered on the other hand.

Just now, we are only concerned to make a rapid review of those perilous days. The Constitution was related to them in the capacity of a public prosecutor and voice of the oppressed people.

The Constitution's Advent.

The Johnson policy had already been turned down, and the Wade-Stevens-Baker programme of reconstruction was in full play when the Atlanta Constitution came into the arena to take up the cause of the people.

It came bright and crisp from the press on the 16th of June, 1868. Its advent was timed to find the south in a state of entrenched legions of the unwashed and unwhitewashed tramps and tools of the reconstructionist army. They were perched all about Atlanta and Georgia awaiting the full development of the hand of the south to their tempestuous ravishment. The senators and representatives of true Georgia had been refused recognition and their pleas for the rights of their people ignored. A new government had been proclaimed by the military power was riding supreme in the state and a federal general was officiating in the seat of Milledgeville. Tramp, Clark, Johnson and Jenkins. The best and bravest of the south were ready to perish at the hands of brain and heart whose chivalry on every field was pledged that they would be as loyal to save the things which remained by the labors of peace and loyalty as they had been ready to perish at the hands of the traitors and scoundrels who were discredited and tabooed as traitors and ticket-of-leave men. The common people were toiling with a patience and loyalty which days and deeds have proven history to redeem their fortunes, to make bread from their ash-strewn fields and to have at least the sufficiency of honest government from just laws, if not from friendly administration. The story of this or any other state was there a ripe time for a public journal, paupied with a just cause, to take the held against the lawless and magog of militarism and Machiavellianism.

The Reconstructed State.

The constitutional convention of 1868 had completed its labors, conducted with so much confusion and credulity, and its work was ready to be put into effect. It had adopted at an election held on the 20th to the 24th of April and was now of full force.

An election for state officials had been held at the same time and had resulted, through the influence of the military power, in declaring Rufus B. Bullock elected governor over the zealous John B. Gordon. But it appeared that a legislature with a democratic house of representatives had been chosen and this had given a large hope to spring up in the breasts of Georgians that the radicals-anarchists would be successfully scotched at the outset of their venomous and crushing assault upon the civil liberties of the south.

The first presidential election following the war was already being heralded and prepared for. Andrew Johnson had hoped to add the question of the southern states to his political and political autonomy before that event, and in its results realize the ambition of his life—to be elected president of the United States in his second term. But the question of the whole restored nation, and to be elected by them. The democratic national convention had been called to the union, the understanding is lex non scripta altogether.

It is not the promise of this article to deal with the issues or the events of the war except incidentally, as they affected the subsequent course of the adjustment of the union. For it was in those measures which congress enacted to reconstruct the southern states that the real and unconstitutional revolution was raised and fought; on to the final discomfiture of the revolutionists.

"Restoration" or "Reconstruction."

After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidential office, there came to the front at once the question of dealing with the surrendered southern states.

Mr. Johnson, following, as he claimed, the idea that Mr. Lincoln had entertained and declared would dominate his own policy, held that the southern states had never constitutionally severed their connection with the union; that the original compact remained unbroken; that the states had only been in rebellion and that rebellion having been crushed, they could not be regarded as ever having been "out of the union." Hence they now only needed to be "restored" to their former standing and rights upon accepting the accomplished results of the war.

On the other hand, the rampant republicans of the north saw their opportunity to take out old and ranking revenge upon the southern people and the political legions, jobbers and speculators who had crept into congress while better and braver men were in battle, saw their chance to lord it over the south, to lash their helplessness, to loot their remaining treasures and to lay upon their hated fellows the humiliations of subjugation and semi-barbaric tyranny. So they concocted in their secret cabals the eternally infamous scheme of "reconstruction."

What Was Reconstruction?

It was held by the congressional conspirators that the union had been disrupted; that the southern states had seceded and all governmental relations between them and the remaining union dissolved; that the war had been fought for the conquest of the south and, as a result of that victory, the north held the south as a conquered territory, as absolutely as Congress held the northern representatives alone to dictate terms upon which the southern states should be "reconstructed" as if "an initial" admitted into the union, as if "an initial" congress would provide for the holding of the states in subjection as war prizes provided for the "reconstruction" of their ter-

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS	with the real author of the novel much more to intimate than that at first contemplated, and after that everything rolls on	TWO DAYS WITH	six American men allowed a countrywoman of theirs to be carried off to a fate worse than death by a band of savages. If you'll join in and do exactly as they tell you, you'll	Even our horses seemed to know that momentous events were about to occur; not a hoar stamp nor jingling bridle broke the si-
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Even our horses seemed to know that momentous events were about to occur; not a hoof stamp nor jingling bridle broke the silence.

At last, when nearly a half hour had gone by, the old guide whispered: "All goes well, boys. If the redskins have no dogs along

destruction of the camp, had been crowded into less than three hours. Nothing could exceed our comrades' delighted astonishment when the whole twenty-eight of us rofe in with Carson, all practically unscathed. Cheer after cheer burst from the home guard until we ourselves caught the cry and swelled the rest of our comrades' shout.

"I," shouted every man of us.
"Very well, then," said Carson, with a sudden, sunny smile. "Unhitch for dinner now, and we shall not start again until the middle of the afternoon. The plan is to reach Baby

But Carson neither shouted nor cheered. This was only one among the daring necessary deeds that made his name a household

Carson managed so that we arrived, seemingly in the ordinary course of travel, at the appointed spot shortly after the sun had dis-

on his horse and watched the scene around him.

his chance of his dratted presence being described by the Indians he had dismounted when within a mile of the mountain, placed his famous horse in the rear among our led animals, and concealed himself in one of the

well, he assured me—and his story bears him out in this—that never once in his long career of battle had he needlessly killed a single red man, though in those times among the pioneers of the western plains the life

We found Baby Range to be a fantastic range of rocks extending three miles across our route, but cut in two by a narrow pass.

When the "jubilation" had quieted down Carson inquired for the prisoner.

[illegible]

Carson inquired for the prisoner. "Safe here, but utterly worn out and nearly starved," replied Prescott. "The Indian was very weak when he was brought here. I gave her a good supper, with plenty of cloth to lie on, and she is asleep in Scott's wagon, fast asleep, if not awakened by our noise." "How did you get her here?" asked one of the men who stole over to the wagon, and, peering behind the canvas flap, saw the poor creature lying on a cornish mattress in a sleep death-like. "I found her lying down," she was not over a dozen years of age.

Alice Fraser was the last man of us to approach the wagon. For a moment in the gloaming light he gazed upon her pale face. Then came a startling cry: "Tis my sister! Terrible, my daughter! bound here in slavery!"

After supper Carson gathered us around him and said in his peculiarly soft, low voice: "Near the south end of this little range there is, as your guide knows, a deep, ragged ravine winding around to the west and finally running out on the open plain quite close to the

"Are you sure, Alec?" asked Carson. "Is it not some chance resemblance? Your sister's party, you said, left St. Louis a month

trail. "Geronimo's men will make a move while this wind is blowing to carry a sound to us, but they know that it will die away just before daylight. They propose then to steal through the pass, form up on this side, make a rush and take you by surprise—if they could do that, not a man of you would escape to tell the story."

"Now, I propose about midnight, when the horses will all be in the corral, to take twenty men, ride straight down the east side of

"Die achtzehn Men had aimed only at the six ponies in the meadow, and we had brought them down; so that among the rush of dying savages there was not now a single mounted man."

It was a wild race. We did not need a second ambulance to be set for us. It took us only ten seconds to recharge our rifles; then we dashed off. Carson, who carried two magnificent revolvers, joining us and leaving his party to reload.

The sixty-five Apaches were straining every

[illegible]

wild with fury and fear, and did not know their flight until yesterday morning.

"Hiding alone in the brush of the line, I never once saw Mr. Carson, but I had read in some books about him that I felt sure he would be somewhere. I was so sure that I thought that only this thought kept me alive."

"Hiding alone in the brush with the gratitude of our whole party, not one member of which, in all probability, with the exception of me, would have been able to do so."

In due time we reached California. Mrs. Carson was so glad to see me that she forgot to greet of her cheerfulness and her beauty, went at once to the gold fields with her husband, and I was left to my own devices. I accidentally heard, some years afterward, that she had died of a heart ailment, and that she had been one of the first fortune on the diggings, and after being only a few months in the country had returned with his sister to their old Kentucky home.

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June 20—7c.

Carson, Loun, and Scott, superbly mounted, gained rapidly on them.

the range to the ravine, pass through it like shadows and come out on the trail in their rear. Here the real trouble will begin, for we shall then have to sneak down wind, for the wind is from open range.

"Under ordinary circumstances, attempting to surprise a band of Indians in this way would be of open range.

nerve to reach the shelter of a dark ravine, and as they had no time to cover, it seemed possible that we might not overtake them.

Carson, Loun and Scott, superbly mounted, gained on them and came within half a mile of the band when the other two were still 150 yards in the rear. Suddenly, seeing only

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who are left in camp follow instructions. "Go on," we exclaimed, "and don't let any man take his life under your lead."

"Well," resumed Carson, "if our surprise is successful, we'll have to march forward to meet our attack. They will not, must not, have time to think of their prisoner, else they'll be our own."

"One hour after we leave here ten of you must silently saddle and mount your horses. Then, as the sun comes up, you'll be off like lightning through the pass."

"You'll see the woman tied up close to the rock. You'll have to pass as you go out. Two of you, appointed beforehand, must watch her up and fly back, while the other two, as I have said, will lead the light horse."

The Apache, finding the whites did not fly, evidently supposed that their "shoot-out" was a bluff. He was right. The silent but valiant riders came recklessly on. They had reached within fifteen feet of the impassable rock, when the whites, who had been discharged that the report of one over-lapped another, blazed out and as many braves went down.

Then, before the remaining six could turn and run, Carson, giving way to a fit of rage, ordered the four men to pass as they had with an appalling shout fairly rose two of the miscreants down, and the others skurried away like rabbits.

The twenty men who had been left behind

may 30, 11.

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utes, for there's not a nd of Indians on the plains that will stand that long when threatened with the loss of their horses and ponies. And now," concluded the intrepid and experienced Carson, "you may rest for a few minutes, and I will see to the security of the outfit."

At 11 o'clock, the horses having eaten their fill of the buffalo grass grown broad beneath the warden of wagons. An hour afterward Carson and his selected party left the wagon train, and the others were alone and did not notice their departure.

Precisely at 1 o'clock Lount, having prepared a breakfast for the party, and to accompany him, directed the mount. Both young Alec Frazer and myself were of this party, and we were the last to leave the station, at motionless for some time in our saddles.

At that early day repeating rifles and fixed ammunition had not come into general use. We were armed with percussion-lock muzzle-loaders. For my rifle I had a Remington-Union, a heavy Colt's revolver, then a rather small, easily swung.

Time passed peacefully, except the howling of the coyotes, which we heard, and

to record rejoined his neighbor, "That will do boys. The reds have got their lesson." I will think which of the two was the victor. Carson took a minute in the doing. We found Scott with but a scalp wound, and the rest of the party were unhurt. The warriors, buffalo robes, deer skins, prairie wolf pelts, and arrows were scattered over the ground we found blanketed. Twenty sets of these weapons still lay by the warriors slain by the opening rifle volley. The dead horses had been butchered and

"What is to be done with the ponies?" we asked.

Carson answered promptly: "It seems a cruel thing to do, but that is the way of it, and that of others. It is absolutely necessary to destroy all the ponies now cannot be used, and to keep the rest of the herd over them, ride off for reinforcements and be on the warpath again in two days." I was not averse to the plan, and we immediately dispatched the others by carefully shooting each one through the brain. There were several for the company, but we did not

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A BUTTERFLY HUNTER

Tells of the Hardships He Has Undergone in His Work.

COLLECTING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Dr. Eugene Murray Aaron Describes the Beautiful Butterflies and How They Are Caught and Preserved.

Most are familiar with the boy who goes out with a gauze net, a poison bottle and a collecting box to make collections of the butterflies and moths around his home. Not so many know that there are men who travel all over the world making collections of insects and are able to sell them for good round sums. There are at present at least a hundred men in different lands making their living in that way.

Butterfly buyers. There are two kinds of customers that these collectors are likely to get good prices from—those who make a hobby of gathering together butterflies just as others collect stamps or coins and feel little interest in the scientific study of their treasures, and those who care not so much for their beauty or the distance from which they come as for the peculiar characters of their form and coloring, by which they are made remarkable when compared with others from other parts of the globe.

Of the first kind the late Baron Rothschild, the English member of the great Rothschild banking house, is an example.



NATIVE BOY WALKING UP A COCOA PALM.

He will pay fabulous prices for butterflies not in his already wonderful collection, and if it happens to be one that has never been seen before in any collection or one possessed only by some rival in collecting, he will pay almost any price that is asked. He has paid me as high as \$50 for a single specimen of a butterfly only to be found in one spot in the island of Jamaica, but he paid \$450 for one found some years ago in Sumatra and never since.

There are a number of collectors in this country and in Europe who can be depended upon to pay fancy prices for specimens that they very much desire, but it is to the collectors of the second class that we must look for the sales of most that is brought back from foreign lands.

The customers are for the most part the big museums of natural history, which desire to have as complete a collection of the animal and plant life of all countries as possible, and a few private collectors who are able to gratify the expensive taste for complete collections from different parts of the world.

How expensive this kind of collections may be is illustrated by the fact that a collector who spent but six months at the city of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon river, brought back with him over 600 different kinds of butterflies and 2,000 of moths. A student who wanted to have a complete series of this one South American collection in his possession would want at least one pair of each kind, or 5,200 specimens. Ten cents apiece for good specimens from such a distance as Para would be considered a reasonable price; therefore, our student would have to pay out the sum of \$520 just for his share of the specimens brought from that one locality.

The late Mr. Henry Edwards, of New York, who as a traveling actor had an opportunity to make collections for himself, once told me that he had spent quite \$10,000 in filling up gaps in his collection.

So much for the prices that some of these traveling collectors secure for their captures. The trouble to which they are often put to get these articles is another story. Why Tropical Butterflies Cost.

In most parts of the United States all the collector needs to do is to go out with his net and his other material for killing and preserving his captures to a field or meadow where there is plenty of honey-suckle flowers and make the best possible use of his eyes and legs. There are few localities where hard mountain climbing or tedious wading through swamps is necessary, but as a rule, it is easy to find a good collecting ground and to keep very busy when there.

All this is changed when the collector

finds himself in tropical countries, and in just the places where he is most likely to find the very rare things that bring the big prices.

It is not only the trouble of reaching these countries that causes butterflies to bring such high prices, but the trouble to which he is put to get them once he is there. In tropical countries the flowers are usually high upon tall trees. Meadows



NATIVE CLIMBING BY VEGETABLE ROPE HOOPS.

and pastures full of low flowers are almost unknown there. In the forests everything grows with the utmost luxuriance, and in such places as can be found through the tangle of fern and giant creepers, the light is usually so shut out by the dense growth overhead, that butterflies are seldom captured in such places. These tropical thickets are so matted together with creeping vines and huge air plants and thorn bearing bushes that no one, however eager to follow a butterfly, can by any possibility make headway through them. I have more than once stood and gazed longingly after one idly disappearing through such a labyrinth of vegetation that I could not cut my way through it with an ax fast enough to catch a turtle.

The Butterfly Guns. One method of capturing high-flying butterflies among collectors in the tropics is by a gun specially adapted for such small game.

These guns were first used by hummingbird collectors in the Amazon region, because ordinary guns loaded with a full charge of powder and shot would tear delicate birds all to pieces. These special collecting guns are made with a very small bore, and are so constructed that they do not scatter the tiny load, but bunch it in one spot. Either "dust" shot, as fine as fine powder, or water can be used in them. If the former, the cartridge can be bought ready loaded for use. The water-firing cartridges must be loaded by the collector, and not many at a time, for fear some water will leak through and dampen the powder so that it will not explode.

Shooting a large butterfly with the dust shot and hitting it so fairly that for a moment it will drop and flutter in its course, does not always insure its capture. As a butterfly of the larger sort will fly away with a pin through its body if it can get loose from the box, it is clear that unless some muscle used in flying is cut by the shot the insect will regain its course and disappear in a hurry. At the best its wings may be torn or battered.

The water load appears to give a stun-



COLLECTOR BUILDING A BAMBOO LADDER.

ning blow which renders the victim unconscious and numb for a time, and before it has regained its powers of flight it is usually safely within the collecting box.

High Climbing. There are many species much coveted by the collector that are far too delicate to shoot at all, and yet never come near the ground to be taken by the longest-handled butterfly net. Such species fly high over flower-bearing trees, frequently a good hundred feet above the ground. To reach these some of the most skillful high climbing must be done. When Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, gets his flying machine perfected, as I feel sure from an examination of it that he will, collectors will be able to get up and along these mid-air collecting fields with safety, but at present it is dangerous work following these prizes to their haunts.

The quickest way into this tree-top world

is by vegetable ropes, the long air-roots of parasitic plants that grow on the upper limbs of many of the mighty forest monarchs. But this is a dangerous proceeding. The climber is likely to get half way up a tree, perhaps forty feet from the ground, then suddenly find that the ropes that seemed so secure are slowly giving away from above, and he cannot be too quick in getting back.

If the tree is a palm or a sort not too thick around the trunk, some native boy, for a penny or two, will climb it, but the chances are that after he gets up he will capture and bring proudly back to the ground the very specimen you took great care to explain was the one you did not want on if he does not, the right one, he is quite likely to so mutilate it and rub its wings that it is utterly worthless.

How Native Boys Climb.

I have never been able to teach native boys to do such work carefully. I once had a little monkey and a half-grown mulatto boy as companions at the same time. The monkey soon discovered what and how he was to climb—the boy never did.

This tree climbing is done by the native boys in two ways. If the tree be slender enough for them to get their arms around it they will walk up it very much as a monkey does, not "shimmy" up with their knees as boys do here in the north, but walk up it by pressing the soft soles of their feet against the uneven places in the bark, thus obtaining a hold, while the arms are moved a little further up. If the tree is too thick to grasp they will cut two strong lengths of vegetable rope and weave them into two hoops around the tree, making them just a little larger than the trunk. With a quick succession of jerks they make their way up the tree, holding one of the hoops in the hands, having the other fastened to the trunk. I have never been able to climb by these plans; my bare feet do not possess the monkey-like ability to stick to the bark necessary for this first plan, and, though it is doubtless quite easy to manage by the hoops, I have never cared to risk my neck on the strength of the vegetable ropes.

The Dyak's Ladder.

The plan in use by the Dyaks, of Borneo, is, in my opinion, the surest whereby to reach the tops of very high trees. But it is so much trouble it does not pay, unless the collector is going to stay for some little time in the locality and expects to use the same trees as a collecting field for days. If, however, a very attractive tree has been found, the first thing to do is to get some heavy bamboo, which, when bound together end to end, will more than reach into the top branches, and then to cut up a few sections of the bamboo, and make them sharply pointed at one end. Having provided a good supply



A HUNDRED FEET UP—A TICKLISH JOB.

of vegetable ropes, which grow so profusely that ordinary strings are never needed there, work can be commenced. The bamboo is so hard that the pointed pieces can easily be driven far enough into the trunk of the tree when two are driven thirty inches apart, one of the long bamboo poles is tied to the outer end and parallel to the tree. Standing on the lower round of the ladder so begun, another is driven in and bound fast to the outer bamboo, and thus up and up until the top of the bamboo pole is reached. Another long pole is then firmly tied to the last two or three rounds that were driven into the tree, when a further stretch of thirty or forty feet is ready to be built in the same way. A firm and rigid ladder can thus be made; the tree gives it stability, and the outer pole makes it entirely safe for any one to use it with freedom.

In my butterfly collecting I have myself, with a half-grown lad to assist me, thus ascended into a tree the lowest branch of which was 116 feet from the ground, and completed my ladder in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, so that it was free from any vibration, in less than four hours of work.

Getting into a tree is by no means the only difficulty in capturing these high-flying creatures. More than once I have climbed into a tree, after expending much time and muscular force, only to find that at the first sight of me the butterfly had become frightened and had abandoned that tree for some other equally attractive. In such a case there is nothing to be done but sit and wait patiently until they forget your presence and come hovering back. This sounds easy, but when the thermometer is 100 degrees in the shade below it is not pleasant sitting in the broiling sunlight in a tree-top. Nor is it the easiest thing to keep a source sent a hundred or more feet in the air and at the same time wield a long-handled net with sufficient skill to capture a swiftly-moving butterfly. It will be plain that the high prices paid are not one bit too high.

Butterfly Traps. There are various "traps" known to the collectors in far southern countries used in procuring some of the rarest butterflies. Here in the north collectors are dependent upon beer and molasses, or some equally sweet mess, to attract certain species that can rarely be taken flying. These mixtures are spread on trees, or poured along woodland pathways. Such bait is attractive to our insects. But in tropical countries, where no mixture of sugar or molasses can possibly be made as sweet as the overpowering odors of the flowers, they are useless. There it is the sour and salt odors that attract. It is a spoiled salt codfish or mackerel, or decaying oranges or bananas that will be most likely to lure the resplendent creatures. The habits of some butterflies and moths call for still other methods. There are swift-flying species, with motions so indescribably rapid that to most

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persons it appears impossible that the flash of light that darts by them can possibly be made by a butterfly.

It is among these ever restless species that we now mainly look for the rare and unknown sorts; they are yet, but poorly represented in even the best of collections. It is to these I have always given most attention, because they were the most likely to be new to students, and because the fact that most collectors did not succeed in capturing many of them made their capture more exciting. Nothing but everlasting watchfulness and the quickest sight and the most rapid motions of well-trained muscles will be of any help in their capture. They do not come to bait. They are not likely to settle in one spot so long as to be caught, except by the most rapid swingings of the net.

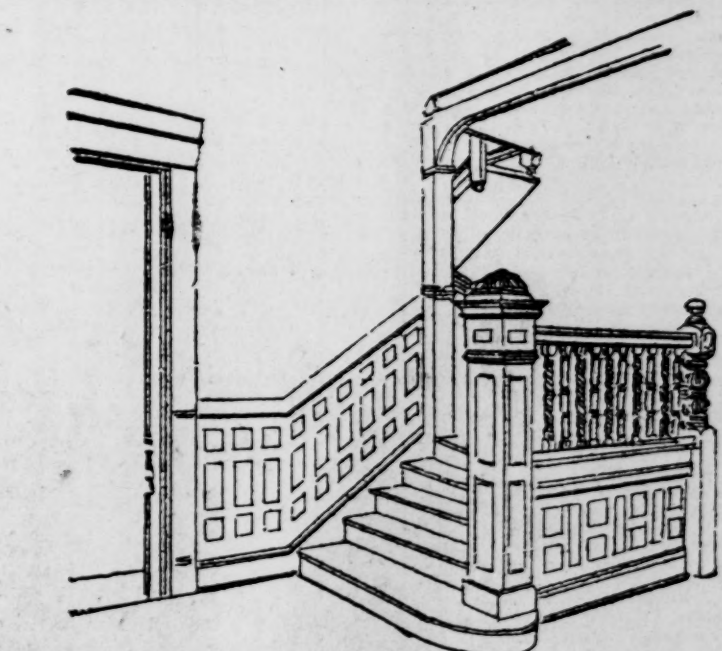
I waited one hot afternoon in the blistering sweating heat on the outskirts of Panama for more than an hour while a gay creature with four wings and in black and yellow every part from plant to plant. I finally left the field with a blinding headache from attempts to swing my net faster than this specimen could elude it. And my misery was greatly increased by the fact that I knew it to be a species not represented in my collections.

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A VISIT TO THE FAIR

The Exaggerated Reports Regarding
Exorbitant Charges.

WHAT THE EXPENSES WILL BE

For a Week's Visit in the White City
What Can Be Seen on the Midway
Pleasures, Etc.

Chicago, June 22.—(Special Correspondent.)—"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its flood leads on to fortune. But let go by, all the balance of our days are spent in shallows and miseries," spoke Shakespeare's honorable son, Brutus.

After spending two weeks in Chicago, most of which were spent in the brilliant and magnificent avenues of the "White City," I feel inspired to change the old axiom to, "There is a fair within the reach of men, which, taken at its flood leads on to higher knowledge, but let go by, is to spend the balance of our days in shallows and regret."

The only thing a visitor to the great fair has to regret, is that he has not more time at his disposal to spend here. When perambulating the magnificent avenues of the "White City" and gazing, with wondrous eyes, at the transcendently beautiful structures, whose walls embrace the exhibits of the achievements of every manner of man and from every clime in this known sphere, I was filled with an inspiration to write a few lines about my visit here, for the benefit of the many readers of The Constitution.

There are, I know, thousands of people who would like to make a visit to the great world's Columbian exposition, but are, in a measure, deterred from so doing on account of the widespread rumors of the exorbitant charges levied on visitors by landlords, hotel men, and, in fact, the managers of the exposition themselves. That these reports were exaggerated, I can attest, for the first things I discovered after my arrival at Chicago, while true that in a great many instances exorbitant prices are charged for accommodations, I found that it is not necessary in patronizing these hotels in Chicago, which have their reputations at stake, and in such places no extortion is practiced.

As to the reports that it will require an expenditure of \$13.50 to visit all the different buildings of the world's fair, it is without any foundation whatever. Five cents, and 50 cents only, is the general admission fee charged. For this amount you are entitled to admission to each and every one of the buildings enclosed within the fences at Jackson park, which are the exposition grounds. To be scrupulously literal, I will enumerate each of the principal buildings to which the 50 cent admission entitles a visitor.

The art palace, the fisheries building, United States government building, manufacturing and liberal arts, agricultural building, forestry building, dairy building, live stock pavilion and sheds, administration building, machinery hall, transportation building, electrical building, mines and mining building, horticultural building, two buildings, casino and music hall, the wooded island, naval exhibits together with all the state buildings, annexes, to the largest building, and a number of other buildings too numerous to mention. Fifty cents is the price charged to see all that I have enumerated above. I arrived at Chicago on the morning of the 20th instant at 9 a. m., but before the train entered the city, it was boarded by an agent of the World's Fair Boarding and Hotel bureau of which I made inquiry, and after a thorough explanation, I told the agent that I was from Georgia and would like to know if he could conduct me to a hotel where the Georgians generally stay. He referred to his book and informed me that the southern hotel, which was the Alhambra hotel, and that they also advertised as the "Georgia rendezvous."

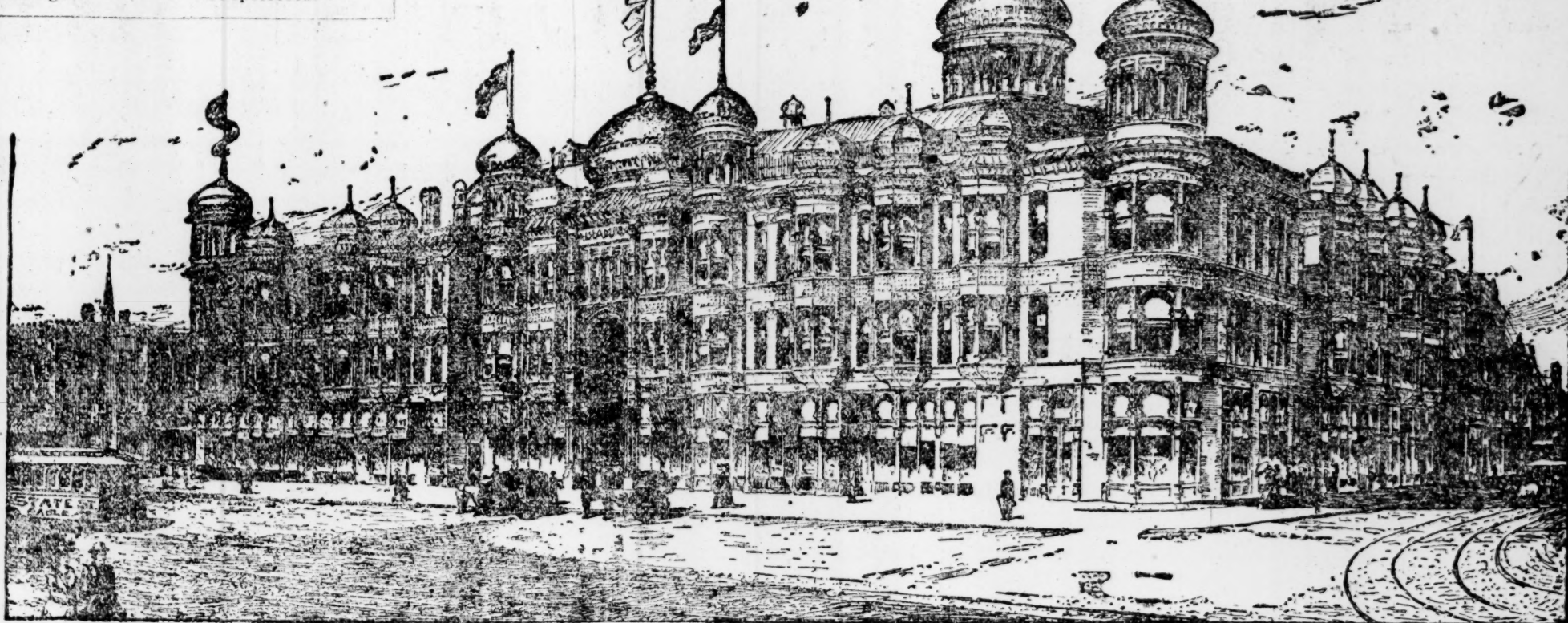
Having heard so much about the exorbitant hotel rates, I asked the agent if the hotel would be, and was informed \$2.50 a day and up, according to room, American plan. At the depot I boarded a cable car, and in six minutes I was in the lobby of the hotel. I found I had settled in the right place for sitting in the lobby, and, in fact, behind the desk I noticed familiar faces. After breakfast, I went to the west wing to the exposition grounds, and was informed that the south side elevated train which pass within one-half block of the hotel was the best mode of transportation to the grounds. After a delightful ride of just twenty-one minutes, I landed at Administration station, which occupies its name on account of being immediately adjacent to the administration building in the grounds, for a cost of 5 cents. I discovered that the elevated railroad was the only one that carries passengers inside the grounds, and I would advise all to take this line. In order to do justice to the exposition, one should give all the time he possibly can, and put in as many hours as possible on the grounds, hence it was necessary for me to get a lunch inside the grounds each day, unless I chose to bring one from the hotel. It was with a great deal of regret that I entered a large golden arcade, over whose arch was inscribed "Original Vienna Cafe," for I had read of the extortionate prices charged for lunches on the exposition grounds. I had the lunch to enter, however, and when the bill of fare was handed me, I was amazed to discover that the prices were just the same as would be charged by any first-class cafe in any part of the United States, and in fact lower than a majority of them. Instead of paying \$2.75 for a lunch, as alleged many of the newspapers stated, I got a satisfactory lunch for 50 cents.

By the aid of an "only official guide" to the exposition, I was enabled to visit the different buildings systematically. For the first several days I confined myself to the main buildings and my last day was spent in Midway pleasure.

Midway pleasure is a strip of land, one-half wide, connecting Jackson park (the exposition site) with Washington park, one mile distant. Soon after the great exposition began to take shape, and to grow beyond the original estimates, it was found necessary to establish a sort of sidewalk, the accommodation of certain classes of exhibits which would conflict with the artistic construction of the work in Jackson park. The desired space was found in Midway pleasure. In this strip of land is where all the side shows and private exhibits are. Large fees were paid by the exhibitors in Midway pleasure for their respective privileges, and, of course, there is a charge levied on each particular attraction. It is here where the visitor can spend from 10 cents to \$20 for sight-seeing, just as he is disposed.

There are from forty to fifty different concessions or shows in the pleasure, and if one had the time and money to spend all his time and money would be well spent. The charges range from 10 cents to 50 cents. I calculate it will require \$20 to see them all. Let the reader not be confounded; these are merely side shows, and in many respects resemble the old circus side show. Here can be seen the social, business, religious and domestic customs, in friendly rivalry of different nations from all parts of the world. As the more advanced nations are represented in the main exposition buildings, it has remained for exhibitors in the pleasure to show in miniature, the life of many parts of the world about which little is practically known in America and the most civilized parts of Europe. This pleasure will be a new mile of wonders to the simply curious; an inexhaustible field for the study of sociology and the most fascinating resort for thousands of visitors every day during the fair. A few of the most prominent side shows that no visitor to the show should let lapse are the Irish village, Japanese bazaar, International beauty show, Liberty Glass Company, from Japanese village, Dutch settlement, Alge-

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and Rendezvous for Georgians Visiting the
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true to life, Hegesbeck's trained wild animals, Damascus village, Alps excursion, Hawaiian excursion and "Pecos wheel," I could enumerate others, but these are the most popular and each was visited by me. While I have dwelt at length on Midway pleasure, I desire to say that I have not so much to say on Jackson park proper. For the reason that words fail, imagination hasn't the power, descriptive powers are inadequate, and the imagination must always supported all fail to convey even the slightest conception of the grandeur, beauty, scope and magnitude of the wonderful White City. It must be seen to be appreciated. As it must be seen to be appreciated, I will dwell on something that I am better able to write about. I have seen numerous tables showing what it would cost to spend a week at the world's fair, but in every case they have either been overestimated by those who were not in possession of authentic information or were underestimates by those who were. I have presented a table, showing the actual expenses incurred for a week's sojourn here.

One week's board, \$12.50; car fare both ways seven days, 70c; guide book to exposition, 10c; lunch or refreshment at exposition seven days, \$3; Midway pleasure shows, incidentals, etc., \$10, making in all a total of about \$30. For the above one could see every one of the main features of the world's Columbian exposition proper and the principal side exhibits besides having room to spend a few dollars for trinkets and souvenirs. To the above the railroad fare from your city and you have the bill before you.

An eminent writer who visited the exposition some time ago said Chicago was the principal feature of the show, and he is not far from the truth. No one should come here without seeing the sights of Chicago, which gives such generous support to theaters in the city and most of them have some of the finest artists in the world to play. Space will not permit to tell of the art galleries, museums, parks, panoramas, clubs, libraries, societies, banquets, magnificent streets, etc. L. RICH.

HOOP AND BALL.

A Game for Little Children—How the Game Is Played.

There is a very pretty little game in which both hoops and balls are used, but the balls are not thrown to be caught, and the hoops are not rolled.

You get six wooden hoops, all of different sizes, and you get a ball from twelve to thirty inches across. Fasten on each a little screw-hook to hang it up by.

Next prepare a wire fixed across the way. The desired space was found in Midway pleasure. In this strip of land is where all the side shows and private exhibits are. Large fees were paid by the exhibitors in Midway pleasure for their respective privileges, and, of course, there is a charge levied on each particular attraction. It is here where the visitor can spend from 10 cents to \$20 for sight-seeing, just as he is disposed.

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put the wire in the hoop. If you wish to play about seven feet from the floor, or you can put your wire across the air, or you can play outdoors where the wire stretched between trees.

Now, just where the hoop is, fasten to each hoop cord reaching to the center of the hoop, with a ball attached to the end.

To play, you throw a rubber or worsted

ball at each hoop in turn. If it goes through

the hoop without touching the ball it counts one, according to the size of the hoop, the largest five, the smallest three. But if it falls over the hoop, it counts two. If it falls over the hoop, it counts two. If it falls over the hoop, it counts two.

Each player throws at all the hoops every time it is his turn.

This is a good play any time, anywhere, and it is the very best rainy-day game that I know of, in a barn, or an attic, or the backroom.

A. WILSON.

SLEEPING CAR COSTUMES.

The Details of Sleeping Car Travel for the

Inexperienced.

During the world's fair summer, the conveniences and conveniences of travel will fill a large place in the public mind. And it is surprising in this as in other undertakings to discover how little one knows about it.

Sleeping cars, for instance—all the world knows sleeping cars by this time, and their limitation, but as soon as a woman proposes to journey in one her mind and her traveling bag are equally in chaos, and her journey is likely to be a weary one.

In addition to the traveling bag, which contains the small wares of day travel, a shawl strap or large bag to hold the larger pieces for use at night will save no preparation for it.

In this bag there should be a shawl or wrapper. This is a prime necessity. But it is not at all necessary that it should be a shawl or wrapper. With the present dark skirts, a long shawl answers every purpose of decency and convenience. Warm or light, according to the season, it should always be plain, and entirely suitable in which to walk through the car from the berth to the dressing room. At night this and the dark petticoat will make a comfortable sleeping wrapper for the morning, with the dress skirt, it will enable the traveler to pass through the car in comfort.

De Dressed for Accidents.

Under these garments at part at least of the underclothing should be worn, loose, however, for comfort, but a night dress is most desirable, for the traveler should always be so dressed that any accident would find her in suitable clothing if suddenly thrown out into the world. This ignorance possibility is too often a fact to be ignored in preparation for it.

It is doubtful whether it is ever suitable to completely undress in sleeping cars; certainly such a practice should be confined to the sleeping car. For the reason of possible accidents it is well to wear both stockings and soft slippers, knit or leather.

Many women wear a veil or handkerchief tied round the head for cleanliness. If the hair is taken down, the hairpins, etc., may be tied up together in a large handkerchief, so as to be easily found in the morning, while the hair itself is neatly braided or twisted in such fashion that one might appear suddenly if needed.

And a very simple but most valuable expedient is to put in the small wares into the pocket of one's dress. Each pin as it comes out should be put back in the same hand, even the ornamental pins may be disposed of in this fashion. Shirts and hold fasteners. And all miscellaneous necessities or accessories, including what little jewelry is worn, will find a safe receptacle in the one's pocket. Thus, in the morning everything is at hand, nothing is lost, and temper and time are both saved.

Fresh Air in the Berth.

The great trouble at night is the awful alternative of either lack of air or a severe draft. There is no complete remedy for one or the other of these woes, unless you are rich enough to use a whole section.

But there are various alleviations. If the inside windows are opened a considerable amount of air will filter through the single sash, with very little dust to accompany it.

But if the weather renders it at all possible the night and the next morning will be a different thing if the window at your feet is opened a trifle.

This may be easily accomplished if you take along in your bag a tiny and very cheap piece of wood, of the shape of a wedge, and push it under the window frame, so that the air will be forced to pass through the narrow opening.

For this purpose, but lumps of coal or of awl-ward shape, and broom brushes have a way

of tumbling out of the window when you put them under. A block of wood will do, but it is not so easy to manage for yourself, and with the small crack it makes, carefully covered with your traveling wrap, except for one or two inches, you can sleep the sleep of the just and wake without a headache.

Dressing Room Etiquette.

In the morning the method of dressing is a matter to be decided by every traveler according to her own habits. That on a journey, to insist upon such toilet customs as are suitable, proper in her own home, but not in a sleeping car, however desirable they may seem.

Neither should the traveler use the dressing room for her whole toilet, but only for so much of it as is absolutely necessary. With a little planning the most of her dressing can be done in her own berth—some of it before and some of it after her visit to the dressing room.

Above all things a woman should arrange her hair in the berth and not in the dressing room. The limited accommodations of that apartment are intended for the use of men and not for women. After unfortunately, the many all need to avail themselves thereof at nearly one and the same time.

Neither is it a matter of a social crime, therefore, to spend a half-hour, or even fifteen minutes, in the use of this room while a half-dozen other women are waiting their turn, aware that all the possibilities for breakfast and much of the comfort of the rest of the car depends upon their opportunity to make a timely toilet.

I am convinced that most of the women who exhibit in this respect, and the resulting inconvenience is simply a matter of ignorance, for old travelers rarely if ever sin in this way.

A Good Way to Carry Brushes.

It is only inexperienced travelers also who would be told that every one should have her toilet articles in some convenient dressing case, and her own soap as well. For those who prefer travel to elaboration, a very convenient and simple method is to use a white linen bag, just large enough for a brush and comb, with a small pocket on each side, one for a nail brush and the other for a tooth brush. Still another small pocket will hold linton hank and so on, or these and other articles can be dropped directly into the bag itself.

Unpermissible.

It seems more unnecessary still even to mention that it is vulgar to wear crimps in the hair, but it is only a few months since, during a journey of two days, that my opposite neighbor appeared in the morning with her hair in curl papers and went to bed with it in curl papers, to the great amusement and considerable disgust of the whole car. She was a very well-dressed woman, in many respects much of a lady, and she was not a pretentious person. It was a desire to make herself beautiful for the husband expecting her that induced the crimps. But a railway car is much too unbecoming a place for a woman to be so coquettish and to parade her beauty.

There are many small ways in which the comfort of long journeys can be increased. A soft hat for daytime wear is a great convenience; shield pins will prove themselves invaluable constantly. Many carry their cravats and other pieces of linen to spread over the pillows for fear of infection; and like desirable and undesirable elaborations of comfort will occur to the traveler for herself.

Children Go.

If there are children in the party, the first and foremost necessity is to provide amusement for them. Watching the scenery and counting blue freight cars will quell in time. A story book is a blessing, and cards for cat's paw and a simple game. For little girls a whole mine of wealth is contained in the catalogue of some large dry goods house, a box of colored crayons and a pair of scissors. This outfit will last with undiminished zest from Boston to San Francisco, and the penny sheets of soldiers and crickets to be cut out will perform the like good service for a boy. Some simple preparations of this sort will make the journey a different matter for mother and child; indeed, for the whole party, and plan away a quiet child or vexed with the devices of a noisy or unaccompanied girl or boy.

For travel is a time when large pleasures hang upon small ones. Discomforts grow so large under these circumstances that minor details become of great importance and are well worth consideration.

ANNA L. DAWES.

In view of what Hood's Scurripain has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

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Capital, \$160,000. Charter Liability, \$320,000.
Transact a general banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with depositors. The following new accounts: 1st, interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, at 4 per cent; 2nd, 5 per cent; 3rd, 6 per cent; 4th, 7 per cent; 5th, 8 per cent; 6th, 9 per cent; 7th, 10 per cent; 8th, 11 per cent; 9th, 12 per cent; 10th, 13 per cent; 11th, 14 per cent; 12th, 15 per cent; 13th, 16 per cent; 14th, 17 per cent; 15th, 18 per cent; 16th, 19 per cent; 17th, 20 per cent; 18th, 21 per cent; 19th, 22 per cent; 20th, 23 per cent; 21st, 24 per cent; 22nd, 25 per cent; 23rd, 26 per cent; 24th, 27 per cent; 25th, 28 per cent; 26th, 29 per cent; 27th, 30 per cent; 28th, 31 per cent; 29th, 32 per cent; 30th, 33 per cent; 31st, 34 per cent; 32nd, 35 per cent; 33rd, 36 per cent; 34th, 37 per cent; 35th, 38 per cent; 36th, 39 per cent; 37th, 40 per cent; 38th, 41 per cent; 39th, 42 per cent; 40th, 43 per cent; 41st, 44 per cent; 42nd, 45 per cent; 43rd, 46 per cent; 44th, 47 per cent; 45th, 48 per cent; 46th, 49 per cent; 47th, 50 per cent; 48th, 51 per cent; 49th, 52 per cent; 50th, 53 per cent; 51st, 54 per cent; 52nd, 55 per cent; 53rd, 56 per cent; 54th, 57 per cent; 55th, 58 per cent; 56th, 59 per cent; 57th, 60 per cent; 58th, 61 per cent; 59th, 62 per cent; 60th, 63 per cent; 61st, 64 per cent; 62nd, 65 per cent; 63rd, 66 per cent; 64th, 67 per cent; 65th, 68 per cent; 66th, 69 per cent; 67th, 70 per cent; 68th, 71 per cent; 69th, 72 per cent; 70th, 73 per cent; 71st, 74 per cent; 72nd, 75 per cent; 73rd, 76 per cent; 74th, 77 per cent; 75th, 78 per cent; 76th, 79 per cent; 77th, 80 per cent; 78th, 81 per cent; 79th, 82 per cent; 80th, 83 per cent; 81st, 84 per cent; 82nd, 85 per cent; 83rd, 86 per cent; 84th, 87 per cent; 85th, 88 per cent; 86th, 89 per cent; 87th, 90 per cent; 88th, 91 per cent; 89th, 92 per cent; 90th, 93 per cent; 91st, 94 per cent; 92nd, 95 per cent; 93rd, 96 per cent; 94th, 97 per cent; 95th, 98 per cent; 96th, 99 per cent; 97th, 100 per cent; 98th, 101 per cent; 99th, 102 per cent; 100th, 103 per cent; 101st, 104 per cent; 102nd, 105 per cent; 103rd, 106 per cent; 104th, 107 per cent; 105th, 108 per cent; 106th, 109 per cent; 107th, 110 per cent; 108th, 111 per cent; 109th, 112 per cent; 110th, 113 per cent; 111st, 114 per cent; 112nd, 115 per cent; 113rd, 116 per cent; 114th, 117 per cent; 115th, 118 per cent; 116th, 119 per cent; 117th, 120 per cent; 118th, 121 per cent; 119th, 122 per cent; 120th, 123 per cent; 121st, 124 per cent; 122nd, 125 per cent; 123rd, 126 per cent; 124th, 127 per cent; 125th, 128 per cent; 126th, 129 per cent; 127th, 130 per cent; 128th, 131 per cent; 129th, 132 per cent; 130th, 133 per cent; 131st, 134 per cent; 132nd, 135 per cent; 133rd, 136 per cent; 134th, 137 per cent; 135th, 138 per cent; 136th, 139 per cent; 137th, 140 per cent; 138th, 141 per cent; 139th, 142 per cent; 140th, 143 per cent; 141st, 144 per cent; 142nd, 145 per cent; 143rd, 146 per cent; 144th, 147 per cent; 145th, 148 per cent; 146th, 149 per cent; 147th, 150 per cent; 148th, 151 per cent; 149th, 152 per cent; 150th, 153 per cent; 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343rd, 346 per cent; 344th, 347 per cent; 34

Wedding Invitations.

artistically and promptly engraved. All work done in our own establishment in this city. Send for our estimates and samples.

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JEWELERS,
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was wrong—we say "the public be blessed!"—we need you—parasites, as it were—when you want good old whisky, absolutely pure, for family or medicinal use, we're the people! wines too—and brandy—and such.

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44 and 46, Marietta street. "phone, 373.

"canadian club."
"schlitz beer."
"george count champagne."
"fouraces whisky."

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Leave your prejudice at home, bring your good will with you. Come entirely unpledged to any party or platform. If we cannot show you better goods for less money than any one, we will not ask your custom. If we can we want your trade, as it benefits you and me directly and the community at large indirectly. ONE-HALF you spend with us goes toward keeping up at least 50 families in this city. We ask no favor except that you come and see us.

MAY MAVERICK CO.,
115 to 119 W. Marietta St.

Fire and Burglar Proof Sales AND TIME LOCKS.

AGENTS FOR THE LARGEST MANUFACTURED SCREW DOOR BANK SAFES. Second-hand Fire Proof Safes at lowest prices. Safes moved and repaired. Address Atlanta Safe Company, general southern agents Moser Safe Co., 35 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of **MEN and WOMEN.**
Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and **Hydrocele** permanently cured. **NERVOUS** debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits. **STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.**—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored. **Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilis** and its effects, **Ulcers** and sores. **Enlarged Prostate.** **Urethral Stricture** permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business. Send for stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address **Dr. W. W. Bowes, 25 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.**



Buy None but the Genuine Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes' spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others. **THIS OPTICAL FACTORY** is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

Where did you get that fine Carriage? Why, from the Standard Wagon Company, of course.

They lead in style, quality price and variety. House full—trainloads coming. Call early and avoid the rush.

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Go to
BOLLES,
The Stationer,
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For Hammocks, Croquet and all out-door games. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

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A Chance for Journalist or Job Printers
An illustrated society weekly can be made to pay the publisher handsomely in Atlanta. This fact is made certain and easy by writing to C. R. Baldwin, 132 Nassau street, New York city, for particulars. Send experience and references. June 26-17

RICHER AND RICHER

Bill Arp Says We Are Growing Year by Year.

READS THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Taxable Property Has Doubled in the Last Twelve Years—But Yet the People Complain of Hard Times.

Getting richer and richer, I am not, but somebody is. The state is, if the comptroller's report is to be believed. This report is a book of 400 pages, and is full of facts and figures that interest every citizen. I don't see how Mr. Wright ever examined it with so many tables and statistics. It never occurred to me that it was such a big thing to run the government of Georgia. We have been getting richer and richer every year. We talk about hard times and everybody complains, but the tax books show a regular increase of taxable property every year. It was doubled in twelve years. In 1880 it was about \$250,000,000, and now it is \$500,000,000. We have been saying that the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer, but the tax books don't show it that way. Of course the rich get richer, but they don't get all the increase. The farming lands have increased from \$100,000,000 to \$157,000,000; farm implements, from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000; household furniture, from \$8,000,000 to \$16,000,000. This is a good sign. When a farmer buys better tools and implements to farm with and better furniture for his house he is prospering. I never saw a farmer or a bedstead going out of town but what I rejoice with the good wife and daughters, whose great comfort is in adorning their home with the comforts and luxuries of life. Another good sign of general prosperity is the increase of manufactures. The capital in cotton mills alone has increased from \$1,540,000 to \$11,000,000. They give employment to over 10,000 operatives and manufacture annually 138,000 bales of cotton and increase its value over \$1,000,000.

Of course the largest increase is in city property and banking capital and railroads. The last named having grown from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000. But the farmer need not be envious of those who invest in these things. Merchants fail, banks suspend and railroads go into receivers' hands. The larger the venture the greater the risk and there is no investment so solid and secure as a good farm with a good farmer and his family living on it. For ages the comforts and happiness of rural life have been the object of the poets and philosophers. In times like these, when business is stagnant and big enterprises are teetering to the verge of ruin, and thousands of the farm's laborers are thrown out of employment, the farm is so safe. He depends upon his land for subsistence and for rain and upon his land to reward his labor. He is remote from the temptations of society. His neighbors are not in jail nor in prison, nor are they snubbed with scandal. Indeed, he will compare his independence and comfort with the rich who dwell in the cities. He will find the balance sheet largely in his favor. This is especially so now since a fair education has been provided for his children. In no department of progress has there been a greater advance than in providing the means and facilities of educating the children of the state. Ten years ago the fund was only a quarter of a million of dollars, which gave but about two months' schooling to each pupil. Now it has reached \$1,100,000 for the common schools and they have an army of 7,500 teachers. Very little schooling is abroad in the land and he is becoming a power for good. Five months' schooling is now provided for the children of Georgia and will not much longer be a stigma upon her people. The poor should be thankful to the rich for these privileges, for the money that pays the teachers comes from those who have property to tax.

Then what have we, the people, to complain of. It is true that the times are hard—hard on those who own money, for the banks have locked their doors and refuse to loan. They are waiting on confidence and confidence is a plant of slow growth. It will take another crop to make things easy. Only two or three months to worry. The wheat crop of north Georgia is the largest and will soon be in market and that will bring some relief. Corn and oats are promising, and cotton is not so very bad. So take all things all in all and our state is in good condition. There is nobody suffering and no epidemic or contagion. Outside of the cities there is but little crime. Indeed, there is no strife in the union that has so small a percentage of white convicts in its prisons. Our white population has doubled since 1890, but the number of convicts for felonies have not increased. For several years in the last decade there was not a white felon convict and there are but two now. If we could only do something to stop the negroes from committing crime we would have a commonwealth to be proud of. But they got worse instead of better. Convicts increase faster pro rata than population.

Now what we most need politically is peace and good will, and I reckon that will come as soon as the wrangling over the public offices is over. I believe that the people of the north are getting kinder—just a little kinder—since Senator Ingalls has pronounced the negro a dead factor in politics. We see some other signs. When Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis can meet together socially and sympathize with each other in their widowhood it looks like other people might make friends. What an impressive sight it would be to see those old-time southern women, talking lovingly together about the grand old days before the war and telling anecdotes about their family slaves that they used to own. They can hardly remember first rate, for old man Dent was a Jackson democrat and one of his boys fought in Mexico side by side with Mr. Davis and General Grant, and owned about as many slaves as Mr. Davis did. The only difference was he hired his out until Lincoln set him free, but Mr. Davis kept his on the farm.

We will straighten all these things out by degrees, but we must be patient—"The mills of the gods grind slow."

BILL ARP.

Reduction of Rates to the World's Fair.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48 Wall Street.
By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T. V. and G. R. Y.

I certify that on the 15th of February, I committed giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, South's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.
J. E. SIMPSON,
Hall Co., February 1, 1893.

Needling a tonic, or children who want building up, should take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

PERSONAL.
M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent Atlanta. C. J. Daniel wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street, "Phone 77.

The Brown & King Supply Company,

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SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FITTINGS,
VALVES, INJECTORS,
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STEAM PUMPS, etc.
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Agents for Ledgerwood Hoisting Engines.

SHAFTING,

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of every description,

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SOUTHERN BICYCLE CO.,
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Atlanta Made Carriages

UNEQUALED FOR
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JOHN M. SMITH

WASHINGTON SEMINARY.

The Next Session of This Well-Known Institution Opens September 5th.

The aim of the enthusiastic and successful principal, Mrs. William A. Chandler, is to make Washington Seminary unsurpassed for thorough and critical instruction, in female education by any school in the south. The school is distinctly Christian but non-sectarian. It requires honest effort and ladylike deportment. Its standard is high, and it confers honors upon the deserving only. Managed by an experienced teacher, and a distinguished graduate of Vassar, has been secured for the departments of Latin, mathematics and the sciences. Her thorough education under the best teachers in New York and in Paris, makes her the equal of any teacher of voice in the south. Her pupils have made rapid progress under her conscientious and untiring instruction. The principal has been fortunate to secure as director of instrumental music, Miss Abigail C. Canada, a teacher of great experience and rare culture. She studied under the best masters in this country and in Leipzig. She is highly endorsed by the Royal Conservatory of Leipzig, and holds a certificate of proficiency from that institution in piano, harmony, methods of teaching and musical literature. Miss Abigail will be assisted by Miss Courtney, of Virginia, whose success and popularity here last session recommended her to the public as a teacher of great merit. Mrs. May Butler, of Virginia, will succeed Miss Palmer in the primary department. Her sympathetic and attractive manner, her love for children and success in teaching them, fit her admirably for this position. French will be taught by native teachers with thorough instruction in grammar. Aids assistants in all the departments have been secured.

Too Valuable a Man to Lose.
From The Sun, June 17.
Manuscript—How did such a lovely girl as Ruth Sanderson ever come to get engaged to such a homely man?
Millie—Well, she gave him a piece of ribbon to match for her very first time he tried.

Getting Down to Red Rock.
From The Detroit Free Press.
A farmer of Gloucester, R. I., uses a bedstead whose posts and sides are made of granite.

TATE SPRINGS.
Splendid Schedule for Reaching This Great Summer Resort.
The fast vestibule train breakfasts at Birmingham, takes express to Tate Springs. This is a great accommodation to the large number of people who travel from the south Atlantic states. The fact that Tate Springs is so universally known and is in the midst of such beautiful scenery with a climate of incomparable character, makes it a desirable place in which to spend the summer. Write to the Tate Springs, for information.

Notice to Taxpayers.
The citizens of Atlanta who own property in DeKalb county can make their returns by calling at Hightower & Hallman, 56 Peachtree, on Monday, June 20th.

R. T. R., DeKalb county.
Good Chance for Ladies.
Barnet Gittleton, ladies' tailor, 47-12 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Tailor-made suits, coats and riding habits in the latest New York and Parisian styles. Perfect fits guaranteed.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48 Wall Street.
By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent E. T. V. and G. R. Y.

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MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
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COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL
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SCIPLE SONS, No. 8 Loyd St.

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Montevallo, Jellico or Spint
COAL!
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The Black Diamond Coal Co.

Offers the celebrated Black Diamond coal at lowest prices, delivered in Atlanta. We caution the public against purchasing Black Diamond coal except through the company direct at Knoxville, Tenn., or our authorized agents in Atlanta, to which we have none at present for ton, for domestic use, sold in the city. The Black Diamond coal is the best coal, southern states. So say thousands who have used it in the past fifteen years. We can and ship more coal than any company in the state. This, of itself, is proof of the value of the coal. **BLACK DIAMOND COAL CO., Knoxville Tenn.**
June 16, 1893.

The Direct World's F. Line.

MONON ROUTE
CHICAGO, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest, via Chicago, if so, ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Dayton and Dayton and Monon, positively the line with the most comfortable train, steam-heated, with magnificent dining cars and comfortable cars.
W. H. McDILL, General Manager, Chicago, Ill.
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Treats Deformities and chronic diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and private diseases, Hereditary Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

Name this man.

SHOE BARGAINS

Ladies' Oxford Ties. Misses' and Children's Oxfords.

Dongola Oxford Ties, patent tip, 50c.
Dongola Oxford Ties, patent tip, 75c.
Dongola Oxford Ties, common sense, 75c.
Red Oxford Ties, 75c.
Tan Oxford Ties, 75c.
Canvas Oxford Ties, white, blue, pearl and tan, kid trimmed and tipped, \$1.25.
Oxford Ties, fine hand-sewed, patent tip, plain and common sense, \$1.50.
Tan Oxfords, fine hand-sewed, \$1.50.
Russia Oxfords, wine color, \$1.50.
Fine Dongola Oxfords, patent tip or common sense, from \$2 to \$3.

Infants' red and black Oxfords, 25c.
Infants' dongola button Shoes, 25c.
Children's red and black spring heel, 50c.
Children's tan spring heel, 65c.
Misses' dongola spring-heel Oxfords, 50c.
Misses' red, tan and black, spring-heel Oxfords, \$1.
Misses' patent leather strap Sandals, \$1.50.
Men's calf Goodyear welt Shoes, \$2.
Men's seal calf Shoes, \$1.50.
Men's fine buff dress Shoes, \$1.25.
Men's real calf cap Congress, \$1.

H. A. SNELLING,
Cheapest Shoe House on Earth,

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A WEEK OF BARGAINS

—IN FINE—

FURNITURE.

1,000 beautiful chamber, parlor and dining room suits, leather couches, easy chairs, book cases, hat-racks, folding beds, sideboards, tables, leather chairs, china closets, office and library desks, fancy rockers, white and gold goods. The best \$25, \$35, \$50 parlor suits in America.

The finest stock of Grand Rapids' furniture in the south. \$35 cheval suits cut to \$18, \$25 oak suits only \$15, \$300 lawn settees only \$125. The best \$100, \$150 and \$200 parlor suits on earth. See these bargains next week.

P. H. Snook & Son.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 25, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY CO.

June Clearance Sales

We
Keep
the
Interest
Up
by
Keeping
Prices
Down.

Increase in Magnitude and Interest,
AN ECONOMY OF TIME!
A SAVING OF MONEY.
SATISFACTORY TRANSACTIONS.

Each
Visitor
Finds
an
Attraction;
Each
Customer
a
Bargain.

The Results of a Visit to This Great Clearance Sale.

NOW FOR WASH GOODS.

Twelve and a half cents.

12 1-2c 90 pieces Irish Satin Lawns.
23 pieces English Dimities.
50 pieces navy India Mulls.
2 cases Three-toned Muslins.

YET OTHER BARGAINS.

Ten cents a yard.

10c 28 pieces Novelty Penongs.
30 odd pieces Printed Batistes.
2 cases fine Tissues.

WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.

2 cases Plaid Nainsook, hitherto price five cents.

Another case India Linens, heretofore price five cents.

26 pieces Linon D'Ireland, formerly fifteen.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Navy blue Wool Serge, you'll pay seventy-five cents.
All wool French Serge, a popular dollar cloth.
New Basket Weaved, one twenty-five value.

STILL ON WASH GOODS.

Fifteen Cents.

15c 42 pieces Madras Shirtings,
31 pieces English Jaconets.
20 pcs. Bedford French Batistes.
Our stock of Printed India Mull.

YET OTHER WASH GOODS.

Twenty-Five Cents.

25c 25 pieces Alsatian Batiste.
16 pcs. Novelty Printed Swiss.
Our stock Silk Striped Gingham.

FRENCH SATINES.

Our stock of light Grands; were twice the price,
French Batistes,
corded and plain,
Fine French Satines,
Former price, Forty Cents.

HOP SACKINGS FOR TOURISTS.

Blue and Black Hop Cloths;
These are good ones, at
Best German Cloths;
Regular Two Dollar Value,
Hop Cloths in Blue and Black.
This is par excellence.

OUR REMNANT SALE.

The remnant will be crowded Monday with eager buyers who have learned where to find real bargains. All the short lengths left from the tremendous sales of last week are heaped upon the bargain counter. Some are worth ten, others fifteen, yet others nineteen. All go at one price,

Six and a Half Cents.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

63 pairs Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, 49c
78 pieces Curtain Scrim, printed styles, 4 7-8c
100 Spring Roller Shades, with fixtures complete, 25c

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

For example: Ladies' fast black fine gauge, 12 1-2c
Ladies' fast black seamless, 15c
Ladies' brown Balbriggan, 40-gauge, 12 1-2c
Misses' plain and ribbed Russets, 25c
Misses' Russets, 39c

SCOTCH DUCKS FOR ETON SUITS.

The newest effects,
The best styles,
Anderson's genuine, 49c

SPECIAL SILK ITEMS.

Genuine Taffetta Plaids, 89c
the real one twenty-five goods,
200 yards China Prints, 69c
former price \$1.

OUR CLEARANCE SALE

Extraordinary efforts will be made to clear out all Summer stock by the time we take our inventory. The reasons are good and strong. We must have cash instead of Summer Goods. You have the cash. We have the goods. An exchange will be beneficial to both parties. Let's trade.

Closing Summer Goods.

SHIRT WAIST BARGAINS.

Boy's Cheviot Shirt Waists, 4 to 12 years, 19c
700 Acme Waists for Boys, 4 to 12 years, 49c
250 Laundered Waists, all ages, worth double, 69c

LADIES' SILK WAISTS.

200 Taffetta Waists, assorted, \$4.98
Balloon Sleeves, \$4.98
110 Wash Silk Waists, To close out, \$3.98
28 China Silk Waists; New Sleeves; New Colors, \$4.69

WHITE PIQUE.

21 pieces, Welt, 19c
13 pieces Heavy Corded, 25c
The best styles for Eton Suits, 30c

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

250 Ladies' Vests, were twenty-five cents, 19c
All-Silk Ribbed Vests, 69c
Pure Goods, Low Neck and Sleeves, 49c
400 assorted Corsets, Worth double.

THE FAIR
NAPOLEONIC!

A day of battle tomorrow. We mean to keep up the low-price fight. All profit cut off. By the way, Kutusoff, the great Russian, could not cut off Napoleon. It was, we suppose, the fault of his name. But we know how to cut-off. Here's the way:

DRY GOODS.

New Sea Island at 4c.
Apron gingham at 5c.
10-4 Shooting at 15c.
Chambray at 15c.
22-inch Wash Goods at 7c yard.
Chilly at 5c yard (worth 10c).
Wool Chilly at 15c, worth 25c.
Satin Gloria at 15c (worth 25c).
Hair Cloth at 45c yard.
Cashmere for men's or boys' clothes at 7c yard (worth \$1.25).
Fine Henriettes at 15c (worth 75c).
Fine Henriettes at 7c (worth \$1).
Silk and wool Landowee or Gloria Cloth at 8c yard.

WHITE GOODS AT THE FAIR.

Remnants fine white lawn at 5c.
White checks and lace stripes for dresses at 10c (worth 15c).
Persian Mull at 15c (was 25c).
Fine James' Gingham at 15c.
Plain Nainsook at 15c.
Dotted Swiss at 15c and up.
Fine check Nainsook at 8c and up.

LINENS AT THE FAIR.

Breakfast Napkins at 2 1/2 dozen and up.
Fancy stamped Linen at 2c and up.
Turkey-red Damask at 25c.
Vandyke Notting at 45c, full piece.
Remnants of fine linen table Damask at \$1 dozen, choice.

NEW CURTAINS AT THE FAIR.

Cloth Curtains on fine spring rollers at 15c.
Brocade Curtains on spring rollers at 40c.
Lace Curtains, 3 yards, at 18c.
New Portieres at \$1.50 pair.
Mosquito Bars with patent folding frame (not the hoop at \$1.75).

SPECIALS AT THE FAIR.

Children's Parasols at 15c.
Ladies' best Silk Parasols (were \$5) now \$3.
New Silk Parasols at \$1.98.
Boys' Silk Waists at 15c.
Boys' Parade Waists at 15c.
Ladies' Silk Waists at \$2.98 (were \$4).
Ladies' Lawn Waists at 75c.
Silk Vests at 40c.

SMALL WAIST AT THE FAIR.

Waist Pins at 5c paper.
Silk Pins at 25c.
Silk Hair Ornaments at 15c.
Combs and Forks at 15c.
Whiskers at the dozen.
Hair Brushes at 10c.
Fruit Jars (best) at 10c.
Bachelors' Buttons at the box.
Salt Brail at 15c.
Philiz Irons at 15c.
Tracing Woods at 15c.
Tooth Brushes at 10c (worth 25c).
Basting Thread 5c for 500 yards.
Fancy Hairpins at 5c.
Round Combs at 10c.

Hair Brushes 25c up to \$1.
Silk Belts at 25c.
Silk Belts at 45c (wide).
Fine Stationery at 10c box.
Linen Stationery at 25c box.
Ink & Mucilage at 4c.
Liquid Bronzing Gold at 10c.
Face glue at 5c.
Tooth Soap at 15c.
Shaving Soap at 5c.
Castile Soap at 5c.
Big lot of regular 10c soap for 5c.
Nail Brushes at 5c.
Shaving Brushes at 15c.
Machine Oil at 5c (large).
Ray Rins at 25c (large).
French Tissue Paper 2 for 5c.
Baby's Shoe Dressing at 10c.
The Fair strong Ammonia at 10c.
Sapello at 5c.
Brightener at 5c.
12 bars Laundry Soap for 25c.
Tart Soap at 5c.
Sulphur Cream Soap at 9c.
Bird Seed at 15c.
LACE AND GLOVE BARGAINS.
New Silk Lace at 25c yard.
Fine Embroidery (wide) at 22c.
Silk Mitts at 15c.
Gaucho Gloves at 4c pair.
Silk Handkerchiefs at 15c.
Linen Lace at 5c yard and up.
Hand Mirrors at 25c.
Picture Frames (daisy) at 15c.
Gold Belts at \$1 (were \$1.50).
Crocking at 5c yard.

CHINA AT THE FAIR.
Complete Dinner Sets at \$4.44 each.
New Glass Bowls at 25c.
New Rose Bowls at 25c.
Glass Pitchers at 45c.
Ice Cream Servers at 5c.
Silver Platters at 25c.
Engraved Tumblers (fine) at 95c dozen.
Berry Bowls at 25c.
New decorated Dinner Sets in colors and gilt, at \$12.25.
Large Rique Library Lamps at \$1.98.
Nelly Rice Lamps at 25c.
Nelly Blue Lamp-chimneys at 10c.
Large Trays at 45c.
Brass Trays at 15c.
Fruit Presses at 45c.
Sugar Boxes at 45c.
Wire Dish Covers at 45c set.
South Brushes at 10c.
Kitchen Dippers at 10c.
Wash Basins at 5c.
Coffee Pots at 12c.
"Marion Hasard" Pots at \$1.21.
Marbles at 25c.
Butter Dishes at 5c.
Pottery Peddlers at 14c.
Broad Knives at 25c.
Coffers and Forks at 9c set.
Refrigerators at \$6.52 (were \$8).
Refrigerators at \$7.61 (worth \$9).
Fruit Jars (best) at 1 1/2c.
Fruit Jars at 8 1/2c.
The Fair delivers fruit jars, etc., free of any part of city.
Ice Cream Freezers at \$1.39 and up.
Lunch Baskets at 25c.
Flower Baskets at 15c.
Waste Baskets at 45c, etc.

DR. H. SANCHE'S

Oxydonor "Victory"

OXYGEN BY ABSORPTION.

A Cure for All Diseases Without the Aid of Medicine.

Dr. H. Sanche, the eminent scientist, is the discoverer of the method of spontaneous cure, and the inventor of all things pertaining thereto.

ALL CLAIMED FOR IT.

Atlanta, Ga., June 7, 1893.—Messrs. Beck & Bacon, Gen. Agts., etc., City. Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to be able to give my endorsement to the real worth and merit of Dr. H. Sanche's Oxydonor "Victory." I have used this little and seemingly very simple instrument in my family for two or three months and it has been tested in some very serious cases. It has always come out complete conqueror of the disease and I would not think of parting with it for many times its cost. I regard it as among the most wonderful inventions of the age. Yours very truly,
M. T. LAHATTE.

Be not deceived or humbugged into buying a worthless imitation. See that "Dr. Sanche's" name is stamped on the instrument before buying.

BECK & BACON,

General Agents for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.
Room 26, Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48 Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save \$5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in seager Agent E. T. V. and G. R. Y. advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passage Agent.

FOR SALE

AT AUCTION,

—THE—

MILLER FURNITURE STORE

No. 62 Peachtree Street,

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH,

At 11 O'clock.

This grand property is right in the heart of Atlanta, fronting Peachtree and extending through to Broad, between the Aragon and Kimball houses and near the union depot. Just the place capitalists are always waiting for a permanent investment, this so absolutely safe. The owner can always rely upon a prompt and fat income from such valuable real estate as this. It can never be worth less than now, but in the very nature of things is bound to enhance in value for years to come. Now is the opportune time of your life to secure this central storehouse. This location is just in the midst of scores of our best most active prosperous business men. No better place can be found in all Atlanta for either wholesale or retail business. Call for plans, examine the property and prepare to buy it. For it will certainly prove a fortune to the purchaser. Sold by order of the court, P. H. Miller, receiver. Terms, cash June 23 to June 30.
H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

A Guaranteed Cure

FOR THE

OPIUM HABIT.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in fifteen days, or no pay for treatment, board nor attention, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken, nor how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no need of opium in any form or any substitute. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Dr. Nelm's Curative Opium Cure Company, or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

NOTICE.

Office of the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, Cincinnati, O., June 21, 1893.—This is to notify the public that the Amazon Fire Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O., has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said company has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the twenty-first day of August, 1893, will make application to Hon. Wm. A. Wright, controller general and insurance commissioner of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the \$25,000 of bonds of the Amazon Insurance Company now on deposit with him.
GAZZAM GANO, President.
June 25 2m Amazon Insurance Company.

A limited number of pupils will be received at

Miss McKinley's School

25 WEST PEACHTREE
For summer term, June 19th. Grammar, high school and collegiate courses taught. Highest mathematics a specialty.
June 4-in sun tue fri

VIRGINIA COLLEGE

For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.
For young ladies, Roanoke, Va. Opens September 14, 1893. A beautiful and attractive college home. New buildings, among the finest in the south. Modern improvements. New pianos and furniture. Campus on acres, magnificent mountain scenery; in Valley of Virginia. Taught for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Advantages in music and art unexcelled. For catalogue address the president.
W. A. HARRIS, D.D., Roanoke, Va.
June 16-10w fri sun tue

TAX NOTICE

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed.
T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver,
June 15 to July 1

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO

NO. 108 CANAL STREET,

CINCINNATI, O. H. O.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FURNISHES A BARGAIN

FOR THIS SALE.

KEELY COMPANY.

BY HENRY M. STANLEY,
Author of "In Darkest Africa,"
"How I Found Livingston."
Copyrighted by The Constitution.

"I then went to Kregbi, between Suigo, and the peasants, on asking the Kossip why he had been so angry with the children of the mischief done by a big black leopard. It seems he had first killed a woman, and had carried the body into the bush; and as the children were passing by, he saw that they were setting their nets for some small ground game. Then a native hunter, under promise of reward from the chief, set out with two spears to kill him. He did not succeed, but he was so angry that he was so angry. As he was following the track of the leopard, he suddenly came into a little jungle, with an open space in the middle. A large black pig was there, and a litter of little pigs, was rooting about and eating as pigs do, when he saw the monstrous black leopard crawl toward one of the pigs. Then there was a shrill squeal from a pig, and the mother and the mother were in danger at which it furiously rushed, clashing her tusks and frowning at the mouth. The leopard turned sharp round and came straight at the pig, and he tried to jump over it, but he was unable to do so, and he was enemy in that way, she set about working hard at the roots. While she was busy about the peasant ran back to obtain assistance, and as he was running he was digging away at the bottom of the tree, and had made a great hole all round it.

"On the other side of Lake Mtuirika is the forest where Dunga, the king of the Mtuirika, has his headquarters. All the hunters play when they set out to look for game. He builds first a social game, and after propitiating him with a sacrifice of a deer, flowers and other things, he may be successful. Then Dunga enters into the hunter's head, if he is pleased with the offering, and the cunning of the man who has been propitiating him. He gives him strength, and the power to kill. When Dunga wishes a man to succeed in the hunt, it is useless for the buffalo to be afraid of the hunter and moon, or for the hunter to wear a magic amulet. The message—the spear of the hunter drinks his blood. But the hunter must not forget to give the trophy to the deity; lest he be killed on the way home.

"The friendly chief insisted that I should become his blood fellow, and to stay with him a couple of days. The witch doctor, who was a great medicine man, and a sorcerer, was asked to unite us. He took a sharp little knife and made a gash in my right leg just above the knee, and did the same to the hunter. The hunter rubbed his blood over my wound, and my blood over his and we became brothers. Among his gifts was this beautiful shield, which I have shown you. It is made of buffalo hide, and is decorated with antelope horns, except because I have seen none here."

THE GOAT ATTACKS THE LION.

REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Headquarters for World's Fair Tickets 48
Wall Street.

By organizing parties of ten you can save 5.24 on your ticket. Call at office and get guide to the fair and information about hotel accommodations from \$1 a day and upward. Sleeping car berths reserved in advance. R. A. Williams, Ticket and Passenger Agent, E. C. V. and G. Ry. have 22-11.

That our eyes are just popping out of our little heads.

on. I wanted to go to Brussels, too, but the others wanted to go to Holland at once, so I gave it up. From Antwerp—dear old Ant-

Third Baptist church, Jones Avenue—Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

meet in the hall over Maddox and Tucker's bank, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets tonight at 8 o'clock sharp. Public cordially invited.

COLORED.

St. Paul's mission, 123 Butler street—Rev. W. A. Green, missionary. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening

Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner

St. Paul's mission, 13 Butler street—Rev. W. A. Green, missionary. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening

THE DOOR

Bank at Car-
Not Open.

EVERY CENT.

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and the Suspend-
Firm Falls.

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ER CLOSED.

Only Temporary and
Settlement.

24.—(Special).—The
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it was known
that the bank is
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is thought he will
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know. The deposits
at \$1,000 of which

BY FLAMES.

Business Houses
Fire.

At 11:30 o'clock last
by Theodore G.
to be on fire. The
surrounding buildings
dinner places were de-
will be about \$30,
ed to have been the

A SESSION.

is certainly a wise
the open expression
intention to call an
might be better, per-
set so far distant.

law was a substitute
ray, halting, disheart-
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Express: Why should
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is "Travelers' Notes,"
growing of rhododend-
number of plants ranging
\$2,000. The plant for
was twelve inches
high, with eight leaves

the Tigers.

one 24.—(Special).—Chief
of the Georgia and
side Democrats. The
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read with New Gown.

side Democrats. The
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MR. W. W. BOYD,

One of Atlanta's Leading Citizens on the
Aldermanic Board.

HOW HE MADE HIS UPWARD START.

He Was Born in Spartanburg, S. C., and
Moved with His Father to Georgia
in 1850—With E. Van Winkle

Our neighboring state of South Carolina
has not been lacking in her contributions
to Atlanta's solid growth.

These contributions have not been simply
made to her population, but have been of
the names in her directory, but have been of
that thrifty and energetic kind which have
impacted to the city a new vigor.

It is characteristic of the South Caro-

linian that he goes into everything he un-

dertakes with his whole soul. This is a

partial explanation of the many instances

recorded in this city of individual success,

while it furthermore explains the empu-

osity which led South Carolina, before any

of the other states had taken action, to

separate herself from the American union.

Thus, much of the public spirit which has

fostered and promoted the popular enter-

prises of this city, as well as a large per-

centage of that thrifty which has resulted in

the accumulation of large private fortunes,

has come from the plucky young common-

wealth beyond the Savannah.

From this state, in the early part of the

decade which preceded the opening of the

war, came Mr. Wallace Boyd. He was

then but a mere lad in his homespun trou-

sers, and was scarcely more than six or

seven years old.

The state was at that time agitated with

the question of slavery, and the temper of

South Carolina, whose fiery spirit gained

for her in after years the epithet of "Hot-

spur," was beginning to rise in hostility

towards the north. The venerable John C.

Calhoun was still living, but his massive

intellect, which had flashed amid the storm

of a hundred battles, was beginning to

fail, while his eagle eye was already dim.

Of this period, however, and its bitter

agitation, Mr. Boyd, on account of his

tender age at that time, remembers little.

He came with his father to Georgia in 1850,

to Charlotte, N. C., where he secured the

position of bookkeeper in the mercantile

establishment of Brain, Brown & Co. At the

expiration of the first year, however, he

came to Atlanta, where his father and

mother then resided and where he made

two or three shrewd investments.

He then went to Mobile, Ala., where he

again resumed his pen and followed for six

years the occupation of a bookkeeper. He

then returned to Atlanta and this time he

made it his permanent residence. In 1880,

having accumulated a good sum of money,

he purchased a half interest in the machi-

nery works of E. Van Winkle, which has

since been known by the firm name of E.

Van Winkle & Co.

This is today one of the largest establish-

ments in the south and much of its success

is due to the excellent financial ability

of Mr. Boyd. The senior member of the firm,

Mr. E. Van Winkle, is a skilled mechanic,

and the bulk of his time is devoted to the

supervision of machinery and a careful

study of improvements. He has been the

originator of many excellent patents and

some of them are world renowned. His

cotton gins are among the finest in the

country.

Mr. Boyd has devoted himself exclusi-

vely to the duties of the office and to the

business management of the establish-

ment with his whole soul. This is a

partial explanation of the many instances

recorded in this city of individual success,

while it furthermore explains the empu-

osity which led South Carolina, before any

of the other states had taken action, to

separate herself from the American union.

Thus, much of the public spirit which has

fostered and promoted the popular enter-

prises of this city, as well as a large per-

OUR CHAUTAUQUA.

Its Great Work and How It Will
Be Accomplished.

THE MUSIC FOR THE OCCASION.

The Famous Schubert Quartet and Mile
Decca Will Be the Musical Attrac-
tion—The Great Tent.

The greatest soprano singer in America
is Madame Mario Decca, the greatest li-

rical soprano, called by the best America
and European critics, the American Jenny

Lind. She received her musical training
in Paris, having studied for four years

under Mme. Marchesi.

Mlle. Decca scored a remarkable success
at the great chautauqua assembly in 1891,

receiving the beautiful "chautauqua sa-
lute" from 10,000 people. Since then she

has been engaged by the leading chautau-
qua assemblies all over the country.

Mlle. Decca accompanied the famous
United States Marine band on its concert

tour through the country in 1891, and the
press in the leading cities spoke in high

terms of her phenomenal singing. She ac-
companied them again in 1892 on their

western tour, and created the greatest
favor in every city. Her reception on the

Pacific coast was a continuous ovation.

The legislatures of two different states,
Ohio and Kentucky, adjourned for the

purpose of listening to Mlle. Decca's wonder-
ful singing, and Verdi, the greatest composer,

when he heard Mlle. Decca sing in Paris,
enthusiastically exclaimed: "It is a voice

beyond all compare."

Mlle. Decca will be at the Atlanta Chau-
tauqua through the entire session.

The Chicago Schubert Male quartet
is the finest organization of the kind in

the world. This quartet has been engaged
for four concerts during the assembly, and

the privilege of hearing it should be taken
advantage of by all lovers of good music.

Mr. Samuel P. Battle has a voice of
wonderful sweetness and power. When

once you hear it you wish there were more
such voices; it is so full of that sympho-

nistic quality which contains so much of
the real soul of music.

Mr. William Harris, second tenor, has
a splendid voice, well cultivated, and

has sung to immense audiences, compared
of the most cultured musical people in

America.

Mr. John F. Tyler, first bass, has been
before the musical public for a number of

years and is a great favorite wherever
known.

WEST END'S NEW PAPER.

The Initial Copy Made Its Appearance Yester-
day—French Strange the Editor.

West End has a newspaper, and it promises
to be a hummer.

It made its first appearance yesterday
morning, under the style of "The West End
News," and was broadly circulated through-

out the city.

If the subsequent issues are as breezy as
the one yesterday, the success of the news-
paper is well assured. Its bright paragraphs

sentimental with wit, while its columns
abounded in broken sentences and entertain-

gossip. It created a lively flutter as it made
its appearance, and all who chance to get a

copy were lavish in their commendations of
the editor.

Mr. French, Strange, who will occupy the
editorial position and wield the journalistic

pen of the new paper, is one of the most

capable writers in Georgia. His style is

characterized by richness that is only equal-

led by its fluency, and his enterprise as a

writer is well known. He is only equal-

led by his fluency, and his enterprise as a

writer is well known. He is only equal-

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led by his fluency, and his enterprise as a

James.

New Dry Goods Store, 37 Whitehall and 30 S. Broad Sts.

We are simply doing the only strictly Dry Goods business in Atlanta. Compare our prices with those great
BELOW-COST and CLEARANCE-SALE PEOPLE on Whitehall Street.

SILKS SILKS SILKS

5 pieces baby blue China Silks, 33 inches
wide, 68c per yard.

5 pieces rose green China Silks, 33
inches wide, 68c per yard.

5 pieces old rose China Silks, 33
inches wide, 68c per yard.

5 pieces cream China Silks, 33
inches wide, 68c per yard.

5 pieces blue China Silks, 33 inches wide,
68c per yard.

5 pieces pink China Silks, 33 inches wide,
68c per yard.

5 pieces cherry red China Silks, 33 inches
wide, 68c per yard.

5 pieces russet brown China Silks, 33
inches wide, 68c per yard.

The knife will be stuck clear up to the hilt
in all black Silks.

Bengalines, Taftetas, Indias and Hong
Kong Silks in figured and plain for skirt
and evening wear, at prices to suit buyers.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Tanise, Charlette, Ostrites, Challies,
Nansellings, Silk Warp Henriettes, Cash-
mires from 25c to 35c a yard.

COLOR DRESS GOODS.

23 pieces Wool Serges at 50c per yard,
worth 55c.

17 pieces 46-inch Surah Cloth at 75c
per yard, worth 81c.

11 pieces Poplins at 75c per yard, worth
\$1.25.

10 pieces at \$1.17 per yard, worth \$1.50.

30 pieces of French Challies at 42 1/2c
per yard, worth 65c.

3,000 yards of cream, light blue, pink,
blue-green and white All-India Serges and
Henriettes at 50c per yard, worth 55c.

16 light weight novelty Suits at \$10 a
suit, worth \$15.

We are showing the largest line of Dress
Trimmings in Georgia.

Fine all silk Braid at 2 1/2c a yard.

75 silk and jet Beveled Fronts at \$1.00
each, worth \$1.50.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

2,500 yards colored grounds, dainty de-
signs, India Lawns at 10c per yard, worth
20c.

3,000 yards black and colored grounds,
figured Batiste at 12 1/2c per yard, worth
25c.

1,500 yards small figured Lawns for
waists at 12 1/2c per yard.

TO THE DEPOSITORS.

The Gate City National Will Pay Every Dollar Due Them.

EXAMINER STONE SQUARES ACCOUNTS.

Stockholders Will Not Lose More than Twenty-Five Per Cent—The Venable Check Goes to New York.

Yesterday the Gate City National bank was turned over to President Lod Hill again.

It is now no longer in the hands of Bank Examiner Stone.

He has been looking into the affairs of the corporation ever since the defection of Redwine, and now that the bank is able to pay off its depositors, the bank examiner has given it back to its officers.

All this transaction culminated with the signing of the big check for \$100,000 by the Venable brothers yesterday, the money being the price paid for the building of the Gate City National. This money enables the bank to get on its feet again, though still badly crippled. It enables it to get on its feet so far as paying off the depositors is concerned.

The check for \$100,000 was signed by the Venable brothers yesterday and was sent on by express to New York to the proper authorities to be honored. It was sent by express, and just as soon as it is honored and cashed, the depositors of the Gate City National bank may present their checks for the money they had in the bank before it went to the wall.

Bank Examiner Stone thinks the bank will be ready to pay off next Wednesday; hardly before that time since the check of the Venable brothers must be cleared from in New York first.

In all, there will be about \$350,000 turned loose in the city by the Gate City National bank. This includes what the Atlanta National has already assumed to pay depositors of the Gate City National in loans. About \$200,000 has been paid in this way, and there will be more than \$350,000 to go to depositors this week.

While the money coming from the Venable is only \$100,000, the bank has the remaining amount to make up the \$350,000 to be paid out, already on hand.

Everything So Lovely.

"Everything is lovely," said Bank Examiner Stone yesterday when approached by The Constitution, "and all of the depositors of the Gate City National will certainly get their full payment in a few days."

"The bank is in good condition except for the defection, Redwine took about \$100,000 and with his bond of \$10,000 to come in, the amount of the loss will not be more than \$90,000—certainly not more than that."

"You can see by this that the bank is all right but for this amount of loss directly due to the defection, and this will not be sufficient to preclude the possibility of making every payment to the depositors and having a good deal left for the stockholders."

Not Much Goes to Stockholders.

"What will the stockholders lose?" was asked.

"Oh, not more than 25 per cent, if that. I don't really think they will lose that much. They can't lose more than that."

"When will the stockholders come in for their share of the money?"

"Not until the depositors have all been paid off. The payment of the depositors' checks will begin about Wednesday. I don't know how long it will take to pay them all off—not long I think. Then the stockholders will come and square up the affairs of the bank by dividing what is left."

"Then you have nothing more to do with the bank?" was asked.

"Nothing. I will remain in the city, however, to see that the depositors are all paid. It will keep me here only a few days longer, when I will go back to my duties elsewhere. I am very well satisfied with the showing that we are going to make when it is all over. I came here and found the bank with only \$38,000 on hand. Since I have been here I have collected up notes due the bank until we now have in hand, or have had in hand since the examination began, about \$430,000. These collections were made on notes the bank had discounted in the regular routine of business. They were collected as they fell due."

A Day of Rejoicing.

It will be a day of rejoicing next Wednesday when the depositors of the bank crowd around the windows to be paid off. The payments will be made through the Atlanta National bank which is now occupying the offices of the old Gate City National bank.

The money will most likely all be on hand by Wednesday and there will be no hesitancy and no delay about the payments that are to be made.

All of the bank officials are glad to be able to meet the demands of the depositors so soon. It was a happy arrangement all around, for the money is very much needed in Atlanta by many of the depositors. They had their all in the bank and will be all the gladder to get it out because of the financial stringency of the times.

It cannot be easily imagined what good will come of having over \$350,000 scattered into the varied lines of business of the city just at this season.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: When we are told that a majority of the members of the body will vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, the fact should not be overlooked that this assurance is coupled with the statement that certain conditions will be insisted upon in the way of alternative legislation. That is to say, the friends of the measure do not propose to give it up without compensation. They are ready to compromise, but not to surrender.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: One would say Colonel McCure, of the Philadelphia Times, was a conservative citizen—more conservative than the average democrat. He has just been in Washington, and is very close to the gentlemen highest in authority. He says, with the light of the treasury department and the white house streaming over him: "The coming congress will repeal the Sherman law, requiring the monthly purchase of silver; but on what conditions? That repeal will be off the weekly increase of \$1,000,000 in our circulating medium, and neither democrats nor republicans will consent to that restriction without some substantial substitute that will produce equal or greater elasticity in our currency. The issue of state

bank notes is likely to come, because there seems to be no other practical method of establishing the demanded elasticity of our currency."

St. Louis Globe Democrat: The history of the world will be searched in vain for a parallel to the present financial condition as an illustration of the effect of imagination in precipitating calamity. Panics have occurred hereofore, but they have been traceable to clearly defined events, which provoked and promoted them. The present "panic"—so far as it can be called such—or to put it more correctly, the present stringency—is as causeless as any event can be. It is entirely without cause. It originated in somebody's belief that there would be a panic, or that it was due for a panic. The whole thing makes up a bad case of commercial and financial hypochondria.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Slender Should Cease."

Editor Constitution: I heartily concur in your recent editorial, concerning the slanders which have been circulated of late in this city.

"The times are out of joint" when gossip, finding nothing too sacred for unkind touch, holds harmless and reveals over reputations. Slender's car-bombs have not Atlanta so much as have the scandals of the past year. In honorable warfare Slender reduced Atlanta to ashes, events a scandalous and vile to tell the story of homes destroyed and families separated. Alas! defamations now threaten a calamity more direful than that of '91. Its pestilential vapors permeate and pervade all quarters and bring in dark shadows over homes once fair and happy.

For over a quarter of a century Atlanta has been a city of peace, and with perfect unity, looking constantly to the common good, her citizens overcoming vast obstacles, have achieved that which Atlanta is queen. But now comes slender, with his vile and malicious tongue, and with the nipping frosts of malice, cuts in two the bonds of love, brings in discord and divides the vital spirit from which has sprung her almost fabulous success.

Old settlers countenance Slender from a place so filled with his venomous words that men's honor and women's virtue may be crushed and swept away by malicious insinuations. Others who have thought of building a home here will be deterred from doing so by the same dark words. Who can wish to introduce young daughters into a society where character is

so lightly considered that it may be withered into nothingness at any time by the malicious tongue of a slanderer, or see a son and daughter, the product of love, fortune and happy domesticity, become victims of the same evil influence, and place themselves among the foremost in the community, threatened with the undoing of their lives by the same evil influence?

Do you who have sisters and daughters whose honor is dearer than anything in the world, consider the responsibility resting upon you as representatives of the old time Atlanta? Will you not stand up and speak for the old time Atlanta, and tell the world that the city of the future is not to be built on the ruins of the city of the past?

When a shameful story is given to the public in cruel, cruel print, in the city of the future, the responsibility resting upon you as representatives of the old time Atlanta? Will you not stand up and speak for the old time Atlanta, and tell the world that the city of the future is not to be built on the ruins of the city of the past?

While this happens, innocent girls, weak and pitiable, are being ruined in the city of the future. The responsibility resting upon you as representatives of the old time Atlanta? Will you not stand up and speak for the old time Atlanta, and tell the world that the city of the future is not to be built on the ruins of the city of the past?

Who in this community do not know Judge Jackson as an upright and just man? Who who simple duty of life was a living witness to his high character? He was a man of high character, and his name is a name to be proud of.

He died poor, leaving only the heritage of a good name to his orphan girls.

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MRS. SALANDER.

Talks About Her Daughter, Mrs. Hammond.

AND TELLS THE STORY OF HER MARRIAGE

A Queer Recital of Incidents Checked Career—The Fight Over the Possession of Waldo Hammond.

On yesterday afternoon a little woman, neatly dressed in black and with a careworn face, called at The Constitution office to make a statement.

"I am the mother of Mrs. Jeanette Hammond," she said, "and I must say something in defense of my child. She has been misrepresented, and I do not know it, but if she has, it is all the fault of the man who has been the cause of her life."

It was Mrs. Annie E. Salander who lives in Atlanta, and she has a long story to tell of her daughter's eventful career.

Waldo, it is as follows:

When Jeanette was a mere girl of sixteen and still wearing short dresses, she met W. C. Hammond. She was still at school, and was to go back to a convent in Tennessee in a few weeks. But at Hammond's persuasion, she was married to him without her mother knowing anything about it until it was done.

"They lived together," said Mrs. Salander, "in peace until the birth of Waldo, their second child. From the time the child was born, Hammond swore that it was not his. He threatened to kill his wife while she was still in from confinement. The boy was a frail child and its life was despaired of. When it was nine days old, Hammond gave it to me, telling me to take it and raise it if I could."

"For six months I nursed the boy. I

had to keep him swathed in linen and cotton, and nurse him with the utmost care until he began to gain strength."

"In the meantime my daughter had been so badly treated that she was applied for a divorce. Her husband had threatened repeatedly to kill her, and had drawn a pistol on her. She sued for a divorce, and obtained it with a right to her children and alimony. This was in Birmingham."

"Hammond was allowed to come to my house to see his children. My daughter was not living with me, for she was to get a position and every time she got one this man would break it up. Finally, they met at my house where they both agreed to see the children, and it was not long before they had made up and agreed to marry again."

"I would have rather died than see her marry that man again, but for the sake of the little ones I agreed to it. No sooner was the ceremony performed than he began his old tactics. He swore that he would kill her, and threatened that he would do so in a way which would prevent the number being detected. On one occasion he took little Waldo by the neck and choked him and threw him upon the floor, saying that he was not his child. This all happened after he had a second time induced her to marry him. He said that his object was to see the children, and it was to kill her. Then their little girl died. Hammond had never cared for the boy until after his little girl was taken from him. After that his treatment grew worse and ever and a second time Jeanette was given a divorce, and with it her child."

"And then, after having her little boy for four years, when he was nearly two, he was again induced to marry her. He was again induced to marry her, and it was to kill her. Then their little girl died. Hammond had never cared for the boy until after his little girl was taken from him. After that his treatment grew worse and ever and a second time Jeanette was given a divorce, and with it her child."

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service, men of acknowledged ability and energy. The fact that the Georgia public officers which have been given to Georgia is beginning to be a subject of comment, and we have every reason to believe that the democrats of this section of Georgia do not appreciate the slight.

The Boston World is still harping on Minister Blount's probable return to state politics. It says:

"If Blount gives up his job for the governorship you can depend upon it that there is some deep and political scheme behind it."

Northeast Georgia wants the next governorship. The press of the northeast Georgia seems to be unanimous in the opinion that this part of the state ought to be made a separate territory. Then let us unite on Allen D. Candler, and we will stand a good chance of getting our claims recognized.

There's the way the southwest Georgia newspapers are talking. The Eastman Times-Journal says:

"Our democracy has never met defeat, but the greed of politicians, and a seeming hatred of whoever and whatever Georgia seems to be, have doomed her to defeat. We believe that the president would recognize the industry of this section and remedy the wrongs that he turns down the only prominent candidate that has been brought from the neglected section of the state. How long will this continue? Is there no relief?"

HON. N. J. HAMMOND.

His Paper This Week on "University Free Tuition and Funding Act."

The history of free tuition in the University of Georgia is not long. Originally the state's plan was to thus help the indigent only. For instance in 1820 the legislature allowed the school commissioners of each county to select their indigent boys who might go to the university without charge for four years. The act appropriated \$6,000 per annum to pay their tuition. That legislation was repealed in 1821. The trustees admitted from the sons of ministers of the gospel and young men preparing for the ministry upon certificates of their inability to pay tuition. Indigent students were admitted from the sons of ministers of the gospel and young men preparing for the ministry upon certificates of their inability to pay tuition. Indigent students were admitted from the sons of ministers of the gospel and young men preparing for the ministry upon certificates of their inability to pay tuition.

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ATLANTA'S DIRT

Hard Times.

They All Say Things Are No Duller
Usual in Summer Months—Go
Times Are Surely Coming.

its own through the dull months of
mer.

All of the real estate men of the city, with confidence as to the market this and winter. They say their books show no difference in the condition of affairs.

few years at this period.

Everything is solid. Nothing drags. There are bright prospects for the coming season.

When Mr. Samuel W. Goode was seen by The Constitution and asked about the outlook, he had this to say:

"Recent bank failures have frightened the people and destroyed confidence in the banks."

means have taken their funds and are investing them in real estate. But the market is dull. The outcome of all the new will be, I think, to see Atlanta real estate mount to higher figures within five years than we have dreamed of.

"Atlanta has just fairly started to grow. The people of the south have learned the lessons of economy, and the farmers are in better condition after the harvest."

will be restored under Mr. Cleveland's administration, and this section offers superior inducements that the tide of migration and capital will flow back. During the recent months of depression, the reserve fund states have repeatedly shown a large increase in their bank clearings than

develops, Atlanta is sure to grow. Many persons are now buying homes and lots for homes on easy installments, a few for cash. Our sales in March were very large; in April and May, almost small. This month there has been improvement, and I take this to mean the people are taking advantage of the present bull in the market to get homes.

being made by our capitalists in our stores and blocks of buildings, and everywhere shows, by actual improvement that many persons agree with me in the view that Atlanta is to be a great city. Money lenders at home and away here are glad to get good real estate bargains, and I think another six months will loosen the millions in our banks and show us a very active real estate market.

Captain A. J. West, of the firm of West & Co., when seen, said:

"By reference to our books we find little difference in the sales now and time last year. There is always something going in real estate and gets very small trading in the summer months. Our sales for the past three years run a \$1,000,000 a year, the most from October to June. We have no tendency down in the month of May."

sold this year \$140,000 worth of residential property alone on one street—"Peachtree"—with a fair proportion in other locations. A close and undivided attention for fifteen years to the real estate business enables me to speak with some judgment on the subject. I make mistakes, but not recall any made in giving my opinion in the sale of millions of dollars worth of real estate I have sold in Atlanta. My confidence is so strong and my ability

bright that I put every dollar I make
it, and advise my sons to follow suit.
now is the time to buy! Good real
bought through and by men who are
ters of the business, will surely be
safe and profitable to the buyer. Not
short of an earthquake can hurt At
real estate. My advice and judgment
my capital, hence I endeavor to give
cautiously. Then, my friends, don't
take hold to the extent of your ab

dom of your action verified. There been a bank panic in the west that caused finances to be damned **awhile**, but it will soon break and then the flood. We have seen times like these before. They don't last long. Men who smart enough to make money are shrewd to allow it to remain locked long. We are negotiating now with strong concern in New York that will put out at least \$200,000 here in one

ing. Providence is smiling on us. The good rains are the best fertilizers in the world for Georgia's red soil. The crops good. Atlanta is healthy—her 1,100 altitude attesting that forever; her eight old churches, with spires pointing heavenward, evidencing her moral character; her magnificent free schools, her dozen lines of railroads, her seventy-five miles paved streets, her 100 miles of street lines and her prosperous good people.

Mr. Nathan Talks.

ever before, a fact which buyers are beginning to realize," so says Mr. G. M. Nathan, one of the wide-awake men of the real estate agents' fraternity. Nathan, in the last few days, has closed two good sales, one of which is that of residence of Mr. C. A. Licklider, on P street, and a number of other dealers affirm his report that inquiry is increasing. From various sources it is reported there is more money ready for investment

The Boys Released.

Lewis Roberts, the ten-year-old boy who been under arrest since Friday morning, standing \$15, and Oliver Parker, whom falsely implicated in the theft, were yesterday released from the police station. It found that Oliver Parker had had nothing

about having given him \$2 was proven by finding of the money in Roberts's position. Oliver Parker was fully exonerated. Detective Bedford asked Simon & Shinn, the boy's employers, to let him retaliate.

given Young Parker some of the money.

It Dampened the Robber's Ardor
From The Milwaukee Journal.

A brakeman on a Missouri railroad turned the hose on a train robber who boarded the train and told him to "hold up his hands." It proved an effective weapon, as it extinguished all desire on the part of the villain to go through the train. Nobody should be allowed to travel in the west without hose.

From Puck.
Bell boy—Here's a young couple on de-
zy as wants you to send 'em some chairs.
Clerk—Is it bright moonlight?
Bell boy—Nope, dark.
Clerk—Take them this chair.

And He Was Forgiven.—
From Saint Botolph.
Edythe (playfully)—How dare you ste-
kiss from me, sir? Don't you know it is
il-lar-ceny?

... (enthusiastically) - I can't ...
 cency.

ATLANTA'S DIRT

is Holding Its Own in These Days

Hard Times.

TALKS WITH PROMINENT AGENTS.

They All Say Things Are No Duller Than
Usual in Summer Months—Good
Times Are Surely Coming.

It is wonderful how Atlanta dirt holds its own through the dull months of summer.

All of the real estate men of the city talk with confidence as to the market this fall and winter. They say their books show no difference in the condition of affairs this summer as compared with the past two years at this period.

Everything is solid. Nothing drags, and there are bright prospects for the coming season.

When Mr. Samuel W. Goode was seen by the constituents and asked about the outlook he said this:

"Recent bank failures have frightened people and destroyed confidence among capitalists; but many persons of small means have taken their funds and are investing them in real estate. But the market is dull. The outcome of all the matter will be, I think, to see Atlanta real estate at a higher level than within five years as we have dreamed of."

"Atlanta has just fairly started to grow. The people of the south have learned good sense, economy and the farmers need a better condition of the harvest of 1892 than since 1865. Public confidence will be restored under Mr. Cleveland's wise

terior indications that the tide of immigration and capital will turn out to be a double-edged sword. The south of the United States has repeatedly shown a larger increase in their bank clearings than any other group of states, and, as the south has been the region most affected by the depression, it is not surprising that the business men are now buying homes and vacant lots for homes on easy instalments, and a few for cash. Our sales in March were very large. In April and May, unusually large numbers of homes were sold. This movement, and I take this to mean that the people are taking advantage of the present bill in the market to get homes on easy terms. Very large investments are being made by individuals in the purchase of acres and blocks of buildings, and the city wherever shows, by actual improvement,

that Atlanta is to be a great city, money lenders at home and away from the United States are good real estate mortgagers, and their money is being loaned to the millions in our banks and now us a very active real estate market."

M. A. J. West Talks.

Captain A. J. West, of the firm of A. J. West & Co., when asked, said: "We find very little difference in the sales now and the same last year. There is always some buying going on in real estate and generally very small trading in the summer months. The reason for the summer lull is that we are a \$1,000,000 a year, the most of it goes October to June. We have no cause to feel down in the month. We have a very large number of people who reside in property owned on one or two acres, and a fair proportion in other localities, close and undivided attention for dif-

use me to speak with your judgment on the subject. I make mistakes, but do not make them often. My opinion is that the sale of millions of dollars' worth of real estate I have sold in Atlanta. My influence is so strong and my abiding faith in Atlanta's continued growth so great, that I can put my sons to work and advise my sons to follow suit. And now is the time to buy! Good real estate bought through and by men who are making money, is a sure profit-making and profitable to the buyer. Nothing short of an earthquake can hurt Atlanta's real estate. My advice and judgment is capital, hence I endeavor to give it. Then, if you are not a man, I will make hold to the extent of your ability and in a short time you will have the wisdom of your action verified. There has been a bank panic in the West that has caused a panic in the East. It is a while, but it will soon break and then come

They don't last long. Men who are smart enough to make money are too smart to allow it to remain locked up here. We are negotiating now with a large foreign firm to build a steel mill, but at least \$200,000 here in one building. Providence is smiling on us. These old rains are the best fertilizers in the world for Georgia's red soil. The crops are good. Atlanta is healthy—her L.I.C. is not as extensive as in the cities of the North. Churches, with spires pointing heavenward, evidencing her moral character; her magnificent free schools, her dozen trunk lines of railroads, her seventy-five miles of waterways, her fine parks, her beautiful homes and her prosperous good people, all induce to bring people here, and they will continue to come at such a rate that the next ten years will see 200,000 people here. They feel no single doubt about Atlanta's real estate?

In real estate circles, there are some signs of new life, due to a gradually returning feeling of confidence in realty investments. While there has been no slump in real estate values, property can now be had at a lower bottom price than it was for some time. "It is not yet here, but before a fact we are beginning to begin to realize," so says Mr. G. McD. Thum, one of the wide-awake members of the real estate agents' fraternity. Mr. Thum, who has been in the business for 20 good years, says that the market is beginning to pick up. He is president of the Atlanta Board of Real Estate, and is a frequent speaker at the meetings of the Atlanta Board of Real Estate, and a number of other dealers congregate in his report that inquiry is increasing. "The sources I am told," he says, "are more numerous than in former times than has been the case for many months. This shows that Atlanta still holds its own and that the people fully appreciate the value of its dirt as an investment."

Young Roberts, the boy-actor who plays the boy who has been under arrest since Friday morning for holding \$15,000 and Oliver Parker, whom he was implicated in the theft, were yesterday released from the police station. It was reported that Oliver Parker had nothing to do with the theft, as Young Roberts' story of having given him the money was proven false. Finding of the money in Roberts' possession, Oliver Parker was fully exonerated. Detective Leary said that he had been told by the boy's employers, to let him retain his position.

HE HAD NONE OF IT.—Oliver Parker, one of the boys arrested Friday afternoon because he was suspected of having stolen \$15,000 from Simon & Froshin's, was released yesterday. Young Parker denied all knowledge of the money and was released. His friend Lewis Roberts, who claimed that he had seen Young Parker some of the money.

It Dampered the Robber's Army.
From The Milwaukee Journal.

"Hose on a train robber who looted his
 tin and told him to 'hold up his hands.'
 "I'm not an effective weapon, as it ex-
 tinguished all desire on the part of the visitor
 to go through the train. Nobody should here-
 after travel in the west without hose.
 "An Experienced Clerk.
 "I'm Puck.
 "Well, here's a young couple on de plas-
 as wants you to send 'em some chairs.
 "Clerk—is it bright moonlight?
 "Well, boy—None, it's a dark night.
 "Clerk—Take them this chair.
 "And He Was Forgiveness.
 "I'm Saint Botolph.
 "The (playfully)—How dare you steal
 from me, sir? Don't you know it is pe-
 culiar?
 "Clerk (enthusiastically)—I call it grand rap-
 y.
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will be de
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Colonel M
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Hawkins
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Stewart
Raiding
freedom by
Salutation
Saturday
ternity of

and a most beautiful combination was made it all. The menu Mr. Harry with his elegant toasts were Mr. Sam Jerome Davis' ferocious upon "Our precious man" William W. "Badger," in ner. "Old Boy" toast, which Mr. Will in a eulogistic tribute to it and praise. "Our Girls" all these received. The Alpha sent by M. Alpha Beta, art and Dec Lucius Lam J. H. Caine.

Many of the young social desired to be in Harris, at the honor of Miss girl graduated. From the evening amusement as After play evening, the the dancing of the season.

The Carlys
some of Atl-
cians, furni-
Thorpe, the
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ton, Paul O.
Connor, Ben-
Kelly, John
and Midd-
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and relative

Mrs. H. H. Griffith, your sister, Graduate of the University of Chicago, and Mr. H. H. Griffith, from their home in Chicago, and were at the home of Mrs. E. M. Griffith, will leave for this afternoon.

Miss Alice Griffith, to visit friends near the near future.

Miss Julia Griffith, has a

Christian Endeavor to Montreal.
The Western and Atlantic railroad will sell cheap tickets to Montreal, Canada, and return on July 1st to 15th inclusive, good returning until September 15th.
The trip is the finest and most enjoyable of any that can be offered east of the rocky mountains. Through the beautiful blue grass region of Kentucky and Ohio, to the great lakes, down the beautiful St. Lawrence, through the Thousand Islands, and shooting the rapids to Montreal.
Call on R. C. Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house, or C. B. Walker, ticket agent, Union depot, Atlanta, for tickets.
June 25 to July 5.

Angostura Bitters, endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons, sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street.

There's one thing about that eight-year-old preacher in New York. He's not too big to be spanked for heresy.

opened, and not infrequently the monks will find one or more of the men dead from ex-

This "ad" only gives a small sample line of the immense store full of bargains for this week.

day morning by Judge William Clarke. Argument was concluded and Judge Clarke took

June 25-78

June 25-78